The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1872. NUMBER 96.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We caution the public, for their own protection, against purchasing Extinguishers made in

VIOLATION OF OUR PATENT.

It has been stated that we have dismissed all our suits against the infringing parties. The public can ascertain the truth by consulting

THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. COURTS,

both in Chicago and New York. These suits are not only pending, but are being prosecuted. New suits will be instituted against all parties buying or using Fire Extinguishers using Carbonic Acid Gas and Wa- ter as the extinguishing element, except those manufactured by this Company, or others

DULY LICENSED BY US.

JOHN V. FARWELL, MATTHEW LAFLIN, VAN H. HIGGINS,
WANSON STAGER, B. F. JACOBS, H. M. THOMPSON,
Directors Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

COUNSEL—Keller & Blake, Hon. Edmund Burke, West & Bond, David A. Burr, Hon. Charles Hitchcock.

BABCOCK ALARMED

At the Success of the GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

I never heard of the report that our company was going to ABSORB the Babcock, or that the two companies would consolidate," till yesterday, when it came to me from the Bab- cock office. Judge Higgins, their President, acknowledged to me yesterday that they had withdrawn all their EASTERN suits against us and paid the costs, JUST AS I HAD PUB- LISHED. They have been BLOWING for many months, and we have never been able to get them to a trial, when, if their cause had been just, they could have got a temporary in- junction against us in three weeks' time. They hold these suits as a club over the public to make them buy an INFERIOR machine at a high price.

P. M. JOHNSON, Agent, at Dane, Westlake & Covert's, 228 Lake-st.

FURS.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Invite the attention of Ladies spe- cially to their stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's FURS. No effort has been spared to make this department one of the most at- tractive features in the house. The assortment embraces rich Sables, Minks, Sealskins in all the new shapes, Genuine Silver Gray Fox, Seal and Imitation Ermine, Rose Marten, &c., &c.; in fact, every variety of Fur Goods usually found in a first-class Fur Department. These are all Fresh New Goods, largely of our own manufacture, and are offered at as low prices as such goods can be found in this country.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,

Furriers and Hatters,

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Gentlemen's Furs,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ROBES, &C.

Furs Altered and Repaired.

44 Madison-st.,

NEAR LA SALLE.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Perforated Buckskin, Merino and Scotch Wool, White and Red Cash- mere and all grades of Red Flannel, which we offer as low as any in the city.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st.,

Under Sherman House.

376 STATE-STREET.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS,

DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufactures,

SOLE AGENCY, 455 Wabash-st.

C. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL.

143 and 145 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.,

ARE NOW OFFERING VERY

GREAT BARGAINS!

In LADIES' and MISSES'

CLOTH CLOAKS

At $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

LADIES' CAPE CLOAKS

At $10, $12, $15 and $20.

Striped Ottoman Shawls

At $4.50.

PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS

of New Styles and Good Quality,

At $10, $12 and $15.

FOR POPULAR TRADE,

DRY GOODS.

MANDEL BROS.

WILL,

On Wednesday, Nov. 27th,

OPEN

The most elegant fitted up

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

State and Harrison-sts.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, AND LOOKING GLASSES,

AND JOBBERS OF

CHROMOS, Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West. No Delay in Shipping.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS

In every grade for

MEN AND BOYS.

The largest stock in the city, all of our own manufacture.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st.,

Under Sherman House, and

376 STATE STREET.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WEATHER STRIPS.

WEATHER STRIPS.

The best only put on, at lowest prices, by J. S. BAST, Jobber in Carpenter Work.

SHOP—Chestnut-st., between North Clark and La- Salle-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bankers' Shears and Erasing Knives

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING

By Nason's Improved Vertical Tube Radiator. Ornamental or plain coils.

SAMPLE POPE & CO.,

81 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by LYON & KING, Commission Merchants,

151 South Water-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & ABBEY

Have removed to their permanent location at

55 AND 57 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

(Second door west of Wabash-av.), where they are prepared to supply the wants of their friends and cus- tomers, and the trade generally, with

CROCKERY, STONEWARE, Glassware, Brown & Yellow Ware, &C., &C.

REMOVAL.

HOWE & RUSSELL

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO

80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults, English tile floors through- out. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CENTRE-AV. STABLES.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that our horses are all right, and we are now doing regular livery work. We have ex- cellent accommodations for a few more boarding horses.

A. ROBERTS & BRO.,
370 & 372 W. Madison-st.

STEAM HEATING.

Estimates furnished on application. General steam fitting.

HERON, SMITH & MOORES,
76 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND TRASK.

CAMMACK & TRASK,

Members of New York Stock Exchange,

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Se- curities, bought and sold on customary mar- gins at lowest rate of commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

SHIRTS.

McArt's Eureka Shirts

are cut and fitted on scientific principles, by a system peculiar only to the inventors.

Be measured for half a dozen, and you will never wear any other.

122 WEST MADISON-ST.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MOSER & CO
& WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

C. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
181 East Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Reform War---Fred. Douglass' Opinions.

The President Opposed to a Rigid Competitive Examination.

Senator Henderson a Candidate for the Treasury Bench.

Another Democratic Daily Newspaper.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLORED DELEGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Two colored delega- tions, representing respectively the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, are now in the city purposing to visit the President, with a view to pronouncing against the frauds in certain dis- tricts in their States, where they have local inter- ests. The President's time is so much occupied now with his message, and with consultations with members of Congress, who are daily arriving in large numbers, that these delegations have not had an opportunity to air their cases.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WAR

continues in the Administration camp, and is discussed in all the papers here with great vigor. Fred. Douglass, in his *National Era*, is severe in his condemnation of the Civil Service regula- tions, especially in its educational qualifications and restrictions. He says that the practical operations of the Civil Service Code that has been adopted for filling offices are to place the enemies of the Republican party and even avowed rebels, as they have now all been unmet- tled, on an equal footing with hard- working Republicans, however competent and honest, and these, who have taken no interest in politics, but have devoted their lives to the study of grammar, arithmetic, and writing, stand a far better chance for the best offices under the Govern- ment,—like the Philadelphia Post Office,—than the most experienced man, or the bravest and most patriotic and clear-headed soldier, who has become a little rusty in the technical learn- ing demanded by the "Board of Broken-Down Schoolmasters," to whose irresponsible superior is confided the appointment of officers to the Civil Service of the country.

The *Republican*, to-day, has a double-leaded leader, inspired at the White House, the tenor of which is that, while there are practical de- fects in the system as thus far inaugurated, the theory of Civil Service Reform which was aimed at by the Commissioners is correct. It says the President has lately given the subject some reconsidering, and that he is in favor of abolishing the competitive system. It credits him with the desire of establishing a certain standard of efficiency, to which all who are can- didates must come up. The article concludes with the assertion that the President means to stand by the reform inaugurated in Philadel- phia, whenever any occasion arises.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

A circular of instruction to Internal Revenue Gaugers, which forbids them charging wholes- sale liquor dealers and distillers with materials such as pasts, varnish, brushes, &c., used in gauging, will soon be issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau.

THE CHICAGO-BOSTON RELIEF FUND.

Outside of the correspondence now going on between E. F. Merrick, Chairman of the Relief Committee, and Governor Fairbanks, relative to the unexpended balance of the Chicago relief fund, the *Chronicle*, to-day, fires the following parting shot on the subject:

The hesitancy about paying over the funds, under the circumstances, is not surprising. It has for some time been supposed that the suffering occasioned by the Chicago fire was at an end. Statements to that effect were found current through the press. Should any of the appropriation made by the District were honored from time to time, and would still be honored, if the use contemplated by the District was to be made of the funds. But the Relief Committee, or the people of Chicago, a few days since, gave evidence that the suf- fering occasioned by the fire was at an end, by voting to appropriate the balance of the relief fund in their hands for the benefit of the Boston sufferers. This is well enough, as far as the fund is concerned, was concerned, perhaps, although there are those who would incline to believe that Chicago should have been chary about receiving a larger relief fund than was likely to be needed hereafter, when Chicago invites away a fund that is not yet in her hands, and is not there because her time of need had passed, it bears a little strange. It may be replied that the fund having been voted, it was the property of Chicago and let her pay the bonds were negotiated. If, however, it was withheld for payment as needed, and thereunit proves it is not needed, the propriety of calling for the payment that has been voted for the relief of Chicago is, to say the least, very questionable. Our own impression is that Chicago should give notice to those who contributed to her necessities in a time of need, that she requires no further aid, and let the balance of the appropriations made, as in this case, go back into the public Treasury by authority of law."

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DAILY.

Unawed by past experience, a new Democratic daily, to be called the *Federal Democrat*, to take the place of the *Patriot*, will be started in this city in a few weeks. A stock company is now being formed. There are 2,000 shares at $50 each in the concern, about 500 of which, it is said, have been taken.

REVENUE MARINE REPORT.

According to the annual report of the opera- tions of the Revenue Marine, submitted to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that four revenue steam-vessels are now engaged on the lakes, a force, it is stated, which is amply sufficient for all the needs of the service. The expenses of this bureau for the year were $880,349.

SAN DOMINGO.

The principal promoters of the San Domingo scheme, some of the names of whom have not been given to the public, are here. They say they do not expect the President to recommend any measure to Congress relative to the annexation of San Domingo; nor do they desire any action thereon at the coming session, but they believe that public sentiment has been misdirected as to the policy of annexing San Domingo, and that a right judgment will be formed by the people when they come to know all the facts, as they will during the coming year. The advocates of annexation expect that such a resolution on this subject will have taken place by the expiration of the time, last named, that the acquisition of the Island of San Domingo will be almost unani- mously demanded in this country.

NATIONAL BANKING.

The Comptroller of the Currency discusses at length, in his annual report, the evils incident to administering the usury law, contained in the currency act, and concludes with a bold and earnest recommendation that Congress repeal every part of the statute books, which prohibits the taking of money by banks or individuals at usurious rates. Mr. Kinz says all such loans are easily evaded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR HENDERSON A CANDIDATE FOR THE TREASURY BENCH.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—A general and entirely voluntary movement is apparent among Republi- cans throughout the State, to urge the claims of Senator John B. Henderson upon the Presi- dent for a seat in the Cabinet in case any change or are made in the spring. As the recent elec- tion put Mr. Henderson not only ran in advance of every other candidate on the State ticket, but polled as large a vote as was given to Grant. This is regarded as a fair measure of his popu- larity, while his fitness for a Cabinet position is considered to be even greater than for Governor. His long service as a member of the Finance Committee in the Senate will be urged by his friends as a strong reason for his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, should that port- folio be sent West.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Replying to an article in Frederick Douglass' newspaper, the Washing- ton *Daily Republican*, which assumes to be the Administration organ, this defines the Presi- dent's position: Civil service rules are ex- perimental and tentative. Practice of execu- tion demonstrates their imperfection, and important changes are necessary. The President is entirely satisfied that the com- petitive system should not be rigidly enforced, if, indeed, he is not convinced that it should be entirely abolished. He believes that first of all (other things being equal), the men who have supported the party should receive office in preference to the opponents of the par- ty, but there must be a standard of qualification. When party applicants are educationally qualified, which is not to be determined upon the competitive plan, they will, in all cases, receive the preference. There is as good reason to believe that this arti- cle is designed to instruct the President as that it represents his views.

CURRENCY LOCK-UPS.

There will be a bill introduced early in the session, designed to prevent future lock-ups of the currency.

THE NEW CODIFICATION.

An eminent legal gentleman, who has exam- ined several titles of the new codification of the United States statutes, expresses an opinion that Congress will not adopt the revision in its present shape.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Douglass stated that Senator Sherman, of the Finance Committee, does not oppose but approves of his new Internal Revenue bill; that it is the simplest means of consolidation, and that, under the existing law, consolidation is a physical impossibility.

THE RETRENCHISTS.

Speaker Blaine writes to a friend in this city that he has neither spoken nor written anything in favor of the revival of the old law, authorizing the Forty-third Congress to con- vene in March. The report that he has done so with a view to promote his chances for the Speakership is consequently erroneous. May- nard is the avowed candidate for the Speaker- ship.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received no visitors to-day, be- ing engaged upon his message.

The Cabinet met at noon, all the members present except Belknap and Creswell.

Among the callers at the Executive Mansion was Mrs. Woods, wife of the condemned man, to be executed on Wednesday for the murder of Mr. Cheeseman. She was accompanied by her daughter. They did not succeed in obtaining an interview with the President.

THOSE OLD COTTON CLAIMS.

The time for filing claims for private cotton taken after June 30, 1865, has expired. The claims are so numerous and involve such large amounts, and raise such intricate questions of law, that it is likely the Secretary of the Treas- ury will ask Congress to relieve him from con- sidering them, and refer the whole matter to the Court of Claims. The lawyers favor this course.

NEW YORK.

Father Burke's Lecture—Threatened Depopulation of the Penitentiary—Huge Immigration Swindling—Colonel Blood Again Arrested—Important Decision—Mrs. Putnam Awarded $5,000 for the Loss of Her Husband —The Missing Pevy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Putnam, who be- gan a suit yesterday against the Seventh avenue cars for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, has had the unusual satisfaction of re- ceiving a favorable verdict within twenty-four hours. Her husband, who was murdered by a car-hook, would not have been brained if the conductor and driver had given proper attention to Foster's insulting behavior. The jury to-day deliberated but ten minutes, and awarded the largest amount allowed by statute. It is noto- rious that many car conductors and drivers in this city are in league with roughs and pick- pockets, and now that the question of murder on the street car has been tested, that of systematic plaiform robbery will be taken into Court.

The 1,000 men dismissed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, this week, are grumbling over their summary discharge, so soon after election, and with no prospect of back wages until next pay day. Each of these supernumaries was assessed two dollars and a half for the Grant campaign fund, and five dollars for the Republican ward expenses.

Colonel Blood was again arrested, to-day, in a civil suit brought by Challis, and, in default of $3,000 bail, lodged in Ludlow Street Prison. He had just given bail in another suit when ar- rested.

Mayor Hall recommends the Common Council to give Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, a public reception.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Dis- trict Court, to-day, on a motion to set aside an adjudication of bankruptcy in the case of Wil- liam Butler, on the ground that he is a minor, decided that the Bankruptcy statute took no cognizance of minority, and accordingly denied the motion.

Foreign Colonization in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—In addition to the expected acquisition from Alsace and Lorraine, Virginia is now anticipating and making preparations for a heavy English immigration, when the season opens. It is stated that large numbers of the most respectable English fami- lies of the middle classes are making arrange- ments to colonize in the eastern part of the State, near tide-water, provided that they can be secured the purchase of lands in large tracts. The Legislature is to be invoked, the ensuing winter, to send all the necessary information possible, with regard to the resources of the State, to Europe, to encourage this immigra- tion.

Fires.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—The pin-house of Dr. Lyle Blackburn, of Lexington, together with thirty bales of cotton, was accidentally burned on Wednesday. Loss, $5,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 22.—The residence of D. A. May was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Insured.

A fire this morning destroyed the Burlick House. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 22.—Tom Magner's residence in Monroe, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The entire contents of the house were burned. Loss nearly $2,000; no in- surance. Cause supposed to be a defective flue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 22.—Parker & Stone's foundry was burned early this morning, and all their patterns were destroyed. Loss over $3,000; insured for $500. The other building connected with their water-works was not injured. Mar- rill's extensive machine shops were saved by a fire-wall, just completed, and the admirably managed fire apparatus. The frame buildings on Skeb street, and two barns in the rear, burned a few hours later, were owned by Schienck, of Rockford, and John Hanner.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—There was a destruc- tive fire in Milledgeville, Ga., this morning, which destroyed the hotel block, containing sev- eral stores and residences.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The loss s by the burn- ing of the tobacco storehouse in Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, will be reduced by salvage to $300,000.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

Execution of Thomas Camp, at Princeton, Ind., for the Murder of John R. Bilderback—His Last Words.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ind., Nov. 22.—The execution of Thomas Camp, for the murder of John Riley Bilderback, took place to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m. At twelve minutes before 2 Sheriff Hanss, in company with Ben Bilderback, brother of the murdered man, entered the prison. The huge iron doors were opened by the jailor, Mr. Mauzy, with a clanking sound, and immediately upon entering they closed behind us with a dull and heavy thud. The ordinary salutations were passed between the visitors and the victim, and Camp answered "I am well." He was then exhorted to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and not go into the presence of his God with a falsehood marked upon his soul. He replied that the confession that he had given to the Rev. J. T. Phillips, some time ago, was a correct one; that he had no addition to make, only a list of the names of the clan which he, Camp, belonged to. Some of the names were as follows: Nathaniel and James Broadhurst, Ed- ward Cox, Anthony Hemingar, Chas. Kemp, John Brown, Wm. Miller, Jno Bapdese Frank Surrey, "Dock" Goock, or Gaich, John Law- rence, Jno. McDonald, and two others not known.

Then the Sheriff said to Camp, "Come, for your time is up."

Camp then bade an affectionate adieu to his friends and counselors.

At ten minutes before 2 Camp ascended the scaffold, accompanied as follows: First, Sheriff and Camp; then the Deputy Sheriff; then Rev. J. G. Beharrell, Rev. J. McMaster, and Rev. J. L. Phillips.

The 51st Psalm was then read by Rev. J. Mc- Master, of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Princeton, which occupied six min- utes, after which followed prayer by the Rev. J. G. Beharrell.

Camp was then asked if he wished to commu- nicate anything to his friends. He replied in the affirmative, and said:

"My friends, I want to speak a few words. I tell you I have not done right. I confessed to a crime I was not guilty of, but I was there when it was done, knowing to it. I am going home on the way to my mother, who has gone before me."

He then stepped forward on the drop. He was brave to the last, not a muscle moved, only with cold. The rope was placed around his neck; his arms and feet were bound, and the black cap drawn over his face. It is now 2 p. m. The drop is knocked from under him, and the doomed man shoots downward with the rapidity of light. He struggled about seven and a half minutes, and then the soul of Thomas Camp was in eternity. The fall was about five feet. His neck was not broken. He died slowly of strangulation. At 2:15, he was cut down and placed in a coffin furnished by his friends. The death sentence was not read from some unknown cause. Those present inside were orderly; those outside not so much so. Thus ended the life of Thomas Camp.

INSURANCE.

The National Board of Underwriters in Council—An Advance in Rates Or- dered Throughout the Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters reassembled this morning, and proceeded to discuss the proposed increase in tariffs and decrease of agents' commissions. Mr. Heald claimed that the lesson the late great fires inculcated was comprehended in those two points. Unless something of that sort was done, another great fire like the last would sweep more companies out of existence. He was heartily in favor of 10 per cent allowance for agents, with the new tariff of rates.

A resolution was presented that on and after Dec. 1, 1872, the commission paid agents shall be 15 per cent, except on dwelling houses and farm buildings, on which 15 per cent will be al- lowed. It was adopted, with an amendment that in the matter of dwelling houses and farm build- ings the companies can fix their own rates.

The Board then proceeded to discuss the proposition to increase the rates 30 per cent in cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants, and 50 per cent in those larger. This and other questions were settled by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the local Boards shall take immediate steps to advance the rates of premium, in accordance with the report submitted by the Committe on Rates, as adopted by this Board.

Resolved, That all agents representing our respective companies shall forthwith put all companies repre- sented by them into their local Boards, and act har- moniously with and be governed by the rules and rates of such Boards, and all agents neglecting to comply with this requirement, in spirit as well as letter, we pledge ourselves, as members of the National Board, to remove.

Resolved, That the Board recognize the right and duty of the State Boards through the District Com- mittees to supervise and amend the rates adopted by local Boards in the respective States, and that the ac- tion of such State Boards, when they differ from the local Boards, will be recognized as the established rates, subject always to the advice and ultimate con- trol of the Executive Committee of the Boards.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be in- structed to cause to be examined, as far as they may be able, the laws pertaining to the construction of buildings in the different cities and towns, and the water supply, and Fire Departments, and, where such are found to be defective or in disuse, to take such action as they may think proper to remedy the evil and fraud.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The National Board of Underwriters has resolved unanimously to charge an advance of 50 per cent upon all Man- hard roofs, except those constructed of fire-proof material.

Railroad News.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—The jury in the case of Griffin vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, returned into Court about 3 o'clock, and rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty and assess for the plaintiff damages $1,500." The counsel for plaintiff moved for a new trial, as is usual in all cases.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to-day, unani- mously elected William A. Howard, of Michigan, Land Commissioner of that Company.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Major M. J. Wicks has resigned the Presidency of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and John D. Pather, of Huntsville, Ala., elected to fill the vacancy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 22.—In the case of McDonoghue vs. The Wabash Railroad, in which the plaintiff sued for $6,500, for being put off a train between stations, the jury, after being out all night, returned a verdict of $400. The defence claimed McDonoghue did not have a proper ticket, and refused to pay his fare.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—The late storm has caused no detention to trains on the Union Pacific, and it is expected that the money expended on this line during the past summer, in raising the track, enlarging the cuts, and the erection of snow sheds and snow fences, will serve as ample protection against snow blockades this winter.

Canadian Annexation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—British colonists who favor the annexation of the Canadian Dominion to the United States had a meeting last night, and decided to communicate with the colonists of Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, with reference to choosing influential men to co- operate with the annexationists in Canada.

Ocean Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Steamship Norway, from Quebec, arrived.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

One of the Missing Boats of the Steamer Heard From.

Sufferings of the Survivors in Their At- tempt to Find Land.

Eight Days Without Food or Water.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The steamship Moro Cas- tle arrived to-day from New York via Nassau 18th inst. She brings news of the safety of another of the boats of the ill-fated steamship Missouri, and that John Freaney, First Assistant En- gineer, David A. North, Third Assistant Engineer, Charles Sinclair, oiler, and Charles Conway, fireman, who survived almost incredible suffer- ings, were at Nassau, and will leave for New York on the return trip of the Moro Castle. The following statement from Freaney is pub- lished in the Nassau *Times*:

The ship stopped frequently, during the trip, owing to the foaming of her boilers. The fire originated around the boilers. We at once be- gan to play the hose from the donkey engine, but soon found it was unavailing, and the Cap- tain ordered the boats to be lowered. All was confusion, and at the attempt to lower the first boat, thirty persons jumped into her, but, ow- ing to the mismanagement of the davits, one end fell into the sea, the other remaining hang- ing in the air. All except Freaney and eight others, owing to the rolling of the ship in the heavy sea, lot go, and were washed into the sea. Nine clung to the boat until some person on board the ship cut the davits, and the boat, which filled with water, went free of the ship.

We saw a boat, bottom upward, with two men clinging to the keel; threw them a line, and talked a while with them; wanted them to come and join us, but they considered their position better than ours, and refused. One of our men joined the two, and one of the two swam over to us, being one of the saved.

We met Mr. Culmer's boat, and asked him to admit us, we being in a sinking condition, but Culmer refused, saying that they had enough on board. We told him his boat could hold more. Culmer threw us a bucket, and we tried ineffec- tually to bail our boat. Culmer steered toward Abaco. We had four oars. At night-fall we pull- ed back toward the steamer, hoping the fire would prove a beacon, and that some passing vessel might pick us up. We came within half a mile of the Missouri. About 7 in the evening the steamer disappeared suddenly.

We then put our boat before the wind. On the second and third days we were still before the wind and suffering terribly. On the latter day we saw a vessel some within a mile of us. We elevated and hoisted our clothing, but were unable to attract attention, and the vessel hoisted sail and steered away. On the fourth day one of our crew died, and that night two others, having become crazy, jumped overboard. The boat was always full of water and ourselves sit- ting waist deep. On the fifth morning another man died. We were still before the wind. That evening was calm, and we succeeded in bailing the boat with two hats, a crazy man having thrown the buckets overboard. From three life-preservers we made a small sail, raised it, and steered south, but our exhaustion was so great that we could do but little. On the sixth and seventh days our situation was unchanged. On the eighth day we sighted land, and succeed- ed in landing at Powell's Cove, about 4 o'clock in the evening. We had eaten and drank nothing since leaving the ship, and laid down on the beach in a horrible condition. After a time of rest on shore, we gathered strength to reach some deserted houses, and found a spring of fresh water. We lay huddled together all night.

On the ninth day he found a few tomatoes, which we boiled, having found matches and a pot in one of the houses. This produced a little strength, and we launched a boat and tried to reach the mainland, but failing we returned to Powell's Cove, sleeping there. The next morning we made a final effort to reach the mainland, but were so exhausted that we were hardly able to stand, and then laid down near the boat in a dying condition. Shortly afterward we saw a small sloop arriving near the island. We hoist- ed some clothes on oars, and again laid down on the beach. A son of William Curry was on board the sloop, and saw the signal immediately. Curry came to our rescue, and took and landed us on Green Turtle Key, where we remained seven days. Four days afterward we reached Nassau. The American Consul at Green Turtle Key and Nassau treated us kindly.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Third Assistant Engineer North, of the steamship Missouri, has intelligence of whose safety was received in the Havana to-night, was a resident of Rondout, N. Y. His wife has been almost overwhelmed with grief at her husband's supposed loss, and her feelings on receiving the information to-night of his safety can better be imagined than de- scribed.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 22.—The horse-disease has manifested itself in a number of stables here, but causes no particular inconvenience yet.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—The Street Railroad Com- pany report to-night forty mules attacked with the epizootic.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—The epizootic is still in- creasing. Most of the stables have closed up in order to protect their stock. Mules are not affected as yet. The Express Company sub- stitutes them and oxen for horses. The ab- sence of the latter on the streets is beginning to be noticed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The epizootic has made its appearance here to-day in an epidemic form. All the horses in three or four livery stables are sick, and a number of the Street Railroad Company's horses and a number of others have been attacked with the disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The horse dis- ease is spreading rapidly. The street-cars make irregular trips, and will probably be taken off in a day or two.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 22.—With the excep- tion of the High School, the public schools closed to-night, until further notice, for want of fuel. It is feared that if the epizootic continues much longer some of the manufacturers will have to shut down. Many laborers are out of employ- ment now on account of the disability of its equines. Wood brings a price double that of four weeks ago. Mills and other necessaries have also an additional cost. Owners talk favor- ably of the improvement in their horses, but there are daily fewer of them visible on the streets.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—There has been to- day a decided increase in the number of horses on the street, and the indications are clear that we are now steadily recovering from the effects of the malady. The large number of oxen in- troduced, and the special privileges granted the railroads on Front street, have done much to relieve the freight embarrassments. The Pen- dleton Street Car Line commence running part of their horses next Monday. Among some of the sick horses the disease is degenerating into pneumonia and dropsy. During the last forty- eight hours, 52 horses died, of which 30 died during the last twenty-four hours.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 22.—The horse dis- ease made its appearance in this city yesterday; some fifteen or twenty cases to-night.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The epizootic has not yet made its appearance, owing, it is thought, to the extreme care which has been observed in the large stables, and the strict quarantine kept on the horse market. Notwithstanding this the Transfer Company has brought into the city large numbers of mules and oxen, so that should the disease make its appearance the ordinary business will suffer no interruption.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 22.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; fresh, $4 50 to $5 25; common, $3 50 to $4; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $5 to 5 c; medium, 4 50 to 5; common, 4c to 4 50; prospects fair.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4 30 to $4 40; Yorkers, $4 30 to $4 50; prospects slow.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Reception of the Newly-Elected Legislators.

The Hotels and Boarding-Houses, and What It Costs to Live in Them.

Condition of the New State House and the Lincoln Monument.

Improvement and Progress of Springfield.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21, 1872.

Springfield will soon be a busy scene of activity. Signs of the approaching session of the Legislature can be seen everywhere. The note of preparation has been sounded, and hotel and boarding-house keepers are ready to sing and dance for joy. It has been "a long time between drinks,"—a tedious and dull interval from the end of the last session to the beginning of the next; and they had to console themselves, during the summer, with the reflection that winter—glorious winter—was coming, with new members and three or four months of business. This leads me to say a few words about

HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES,

for the benefit of newly-fledged legislators, who are beginning to think where they will live, how they will live, and how much it will cost. They can pay their money and take their choice, under the Constitution. It depends upon themselves where they will take up their abode, and how long they will stay. The tariffs vary according to circumstances. At the beginning of a session there is usually a bull movement in the market,—a corner on hash; but things find their level after the initial excitement has subsided. There is always ample accommodation. Members can "hang out" at a hotel or a boarding house, or can take rooms in one place and board in another, or can sleep out doors,—a roomy and well-ventilated apartment,—and chop wood for their board. The hotels are free, frank, and not very expensive; the boarding houses, quiet, subdued, retired, cheap, and occasionally pious. Board does not cost more here than elsewhere; why should it? Retired members delight to tell long stories of fabulous expenses at the capital to scare their successors. There is no necessity for alarm. Thirty-five dollars a week is the pay of a member. He can live upon that, unless he has the luxury of a wife, the joyful mother of smaller luxuries,—and insists upon having them around him, to relieve the tedium of legislative monotony. For himself, he can get along. He can reside at a hotel at from $2 to $4 a day, or at a boarding-house at from $8 a week upwards, according to location, accommodation, and the conscience of the landlady,—the latter being, in most cases, an unknown quantity. He can squander $100 or $1,000 a day if he wants to,—why not?—the only difficulty in the way being lack of the necessary funds. In short, he can spend much or little, as he pleases; dispense a fortune, or dispense with one.

Hotels and boarding-houses are being turned upside down and inside out, to clean and renovate them. Carpets are undergoing their yearly shaking; miles of sheeting are being made, to envelop the statesmanlike forms; walls are being painted and papered by the acre; the culinary utensils and the cooks are being overhauled,—so that everything may be ready for the reception and comfort of the distinguished visitors.

THE LELAND

has been newly painted. Everybody has heard of the Leland. It is at Springfield what Willard's is at Washington,—the political centre. It is associated, in the minds of ex-members, with the legislation of the past. In its corridors, the Third House holds its sessions, and the lobby has full sway. Its rooms have histories. Could the walls speak, what tales they could unfold? The Lake Front job was put through in that room to the right; over in the corner parlor on the second floor was Logan's headquarters during his Senatorial race, and thence issued "music, moody food, for those who trade in love" and politics; in the room below occurred the famous Quincy drunk, when wine flowed like water from a hydrant; in the southeast corner, free Peoria whiskey and cigars stood daily and nightly for six weeks, during the State-House fight of last session; in that upper chamber many a hundred was lost and won at poker; and, all over the house, the genial Powell, the "end man" of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, informed convivial audiences that—

A jay bird sat on a hickory limb,
Jangamalangobo.

Every room has its traditions. There will be more history made this winter, of course. Quarters have already been engaged by several members, and a large number of permanent boarders are expected in the house.

THE OTHER CARAVANSERAIS—

the Chenery, the Revere, the St. Nicholas, and the Central—are putting on the finishing touches. They are not quite as elegant as the Leland, but are comfortable and inexpensive. There are numerous boarding-houses to select from, and, like all cities, the boarding-houses of Springfield are good, indifferent, and bad.

A MEMBER'S EQUIPMENT.

In addition to the bills with which every new member will feel it his bounden duty to fill his satchel, he should be equipped with a varied assortment of neckties becoming to his complexion, several white vests, and a swallow-tailed coat. These are necessary to make him shine at balls, receptions, parties, and in the House when he is on his legs, and the "observed of all observers" in the gallery, where ladies most do congregate, bless their souls! "Hon." bachelors particularly should heed this suggestion. A sound constitution, a clear conscience, an umbrella, and a pair of heavy boots, are also good things to bring along.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

will meet in the old apartments. They are not as convenient as they might be. The ancient State House was built for another Illinois than that of to-day. There will be ample room in the Senate, but the ventilation has always been defective, and the air vitiated and unwholesome. An attempt was made last winter to cure the evil, but it was not entirely successful. In the matter of heat and ventilation, the House will be more fortunate, as it was furnished last year with the most improved apparatus, but it will be more cramped for space. One hundred and seventy-seven men were packed last year into a room never intended for more than a hundred, and could hardly breathe. They generally went out doors to draw a good, long breath. This time there will be 153 members,—24 less; an improvement certainly, though still too many. There may be wisdom in a multitude, but in this instance there is likewise discomfort, and "The more the merrier" is not true. The furniture will be furbished up, and some of it, worn out by long and faithful public service, will be superannuated, and new articles supplied. The gallery will be made comfortable for the ladies, who will be the ornamental and picturesque portion of the scenery.

THE NEW SENATE

includes several former members. Reynolds, of Cook, served in the House some years ago. Waite was in the last House, at the head of the Municipal Committee. Williamson was there, too. Brooks, of Will, was in the House, a strong, silent member; Strong, of Livingston, ditto. Whiting, of Bureau, succeeds himself. Sanford represented Knox in the House; Cummings, Fulton; and Lee was promoted by the Peoria District. Nicholson, of Logan, and Donahue, of DeWitt, return to their seats in the Senate; and so do Voris, of Shelby, and Starne, of Sangamon. Sheldon, of Champaign; Short, of Vermilion, Chairman of the Revenue Committee; big Tom. Casey, of Jefferson; Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair; and Hundley, of Christian, come up from the House. There is a strong infusion of trained material, and an appalling amount of speaking "latent." Short and Donahue are mentioned for the Presidency of the Senate in the event of Beveridge becoming Governor. Griggs, of Rockford, and Knickerbocker, of Aurora, are possible candidates for the Secretaryship.

THE NEW HOUSE.

An examination of the list shows that but ten of the old members will return to the House. These are Sanne, from Cook County, who won his spurs as Supervisor in the old days; Hildrup, of Boone, Chairman of the Railroad Committee; Efner, of Whiteside; Shaw, of Carroll, a young man of fine promise, who made a strong record; Carpenter, of Kane, the Father Mathew of Illinois; Armstrong, of LaSalle, who has been off and on in every Legislature since '42; Hawes, of Logan, a sturdy old farmer, who uttered his belief that "Laws are like sausages, the less you know about how they're made, the better you'll like 'em;" Moffit, of Macon; Easley, of Cass; and Lemma, from the Cairo country. Shelby M. Cullom was in the House in '57 and '58, and '61 and '62, and in Congress three times since; and Milton Hay, his colleague from Springfield, served with distinction in the Constitutional Convention. There may be two or three others who were in previous Assemblies, but they are unknown to fame. The majority of the House is made up of raw material. Cullom is a candidate for Speaker, and Shaw and Hildrup are said to be aspirants. Bradwell, of Cook, is in some men's mouths, Cook being always supposed to have a candidate. Dan. Shepard is a candidate for Clerk, and expects to be his own successor. If the Civil Service theory is carried out, he is the man; and, besides, he worked night and day for the party. He has an opponent in Mr. Allen, the soprano, or something equally laborious, in a Glee Club, which enabled him to warble himself into notoriety around here. An æsthetic Assembly will elect Allen. He will be handy. When debate grows dull and monotonous, the rules can be suspended, and the Clerk can sing a hymn, or a jolly air from Offenbach. There are a score of other aspirants. Mr. William A. Moore, of Kane, Door-keeper of the last House, will try again. He kept the doors with ability.

Each member will come here accompanied by pet candidates for every office in the gift of the House. The emoluments do not amount to much in any case, but a vast number of patriots are out of work since the close of the campaign. Members of Glee Clubs, whose mercenary lay brings now no return, and leaders of Tanner squads, whose occupations are gone, offer themselves as sacrifices to their country, and are prepared to accept anything and everything, from an office to a cigar. In Springfield alone, there is a host of candidates,—the prevalent idea in this town being that Senators and Representatives are elected for the especial benefit of its population. Hundreds must be disappointed. The boys want to be pages! Poor children! Heaven help their innocence should they succeed!

TIME OF MEETING.

The General Assembly, in obedience to the Constitution, will meet on the "Wednesday next after the first Monday in January," which will be the 8th of that month. The new officers will be inaugurated on the Monday following,—the House and Senate having, in the meantime, canvassed the election returns, and declared the new officers duly elected. Governor Palmer will communicate his parting message; and Governor Oglesby, after his installment, will send in his inaugural. The amount of work to be done by the Assembly will probably occupy between three and four months.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

There are rumors of stacks of new bills on all possible and impossible subjects. There will be a large amount of repairing attempted. Temperance will probably come up in some shape; the revision of the statutes will be continued; and an attempt will be made to abolish the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Messrs. Koerner and Hammond will resign their places in January, so as to give the new Administration a chance to appoint their successors.

THE NEW STATE-HOUSE

has made excellent progress since work was resumed last spring. The north and west wings have been raised two stories, and are nearly ready for the roof; while the south wing has risen another story. The building is 360 feet long and 240 wide. The wings spread out on each side of the main building. The Hall of Representatives will be on the second floor of the north wing, and the Senate-Chamber will be in the corresponding part of the south wing. The former will measure 86 by 80 feet, the latter 82 by 60,—the height of the ceilings being 80 feet. The Supreme Court will be located on this floor. The State offices, libraries, historical, geological, and other departments, will be on the main floor.

The stairways will be of granite. The great hall will be lined with marble, so that legislators can temporarily dwell in marble halls. The walls are of immense thickness and strength. Mr. Picquenard, the architect, stated that, if it was not destroyed by the hand of man, the building would be new twelve hundred years from now. Where—oh! where—will we all be then?

The dome will be quite a curiosity in architecture. Springing from the centre of the building, and resting on a base 90 feet in diameter, it will soar skyward to a height of 320 feet. Eight immense piers of colored Missouri marble will stand inside, and a corkscrew stairs will wind its crooked way to the lantern at the apex.

The space between the piers will be bridged by handsome arches; and on brackets near the top of the piers will stand statues of Justice, Peace, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, Commerce, Law, and Liberty. The figures are now being fashioned by Julius Nicolai, a French sculptor of some fame in the East. He is now building Justice, and will have its companion finished by the time they are needed. He has also designed *bas-relief* sketches, giving an allegorical history of the State, on a series of panels to be inserted above the cornice of the rotunda, 50 feet from the base. The figures will be life-size. The savage state will be typified by an early trader swapping beads and whiskey with an Indian for furs; the introduction of religion is shown by a missionary blessing a child held in the arms of his mother, outside a stockade; the pastoral period is indicated by a woman and child standing at the door of a log hut, while the husband and father drives a plow hauled by a pair of oxen, which would have brought a good price in Chicago during the epizoozy. Then comes the surrender of the British outpost at Peoria to the Americans, in 1778. The British are laying down their muskets, and the victorious Americans riding into the post on good-looking nags. The mission sent by Governor Ninian Edwards, in 1811, to make peace with the Indians, are pioneer-looking gentlemen, facing a squad of red men. The mission was unsuccessful, war broke out in 1812, as may be remembered by the oldest inhabitant, and the episode is depicted in clay,—the Indians firing their arrows, and the militia blazing away with muskets. How it turned out is well known. The next panel will represent the Territorial Convention held at Kaskaskia, Dec. 31, 1818,—an old gentleman sitting in a chair, surrounded by the polititians of that generation. This is to call to the mind of the future Illinoisian the day when his grand State was evolved out of the vastness of the Western wilds. Next is an old missionary,—intended to be Peter Cartwright—preaching to a crowd of devout worshipers seated on rude benches. The Black Hawk war, and the surrender of Blackhawk, and Mrs. Blackhawk, and Master Blackhawk, and Miss Blackhawk, and all the urinebagos, is shown to the life. And then comes the debates between Lincoln and Douglas; and last, but not least by a long shot, the Chicago fire. Thus concludes a strange, eventful history, written in ineffaceable stone.

The east or main entrance will be surmounted by a pediment 90 feet long, and 12 feet high in the middle. It will contain an allegorical representation of the progress of Civilization in the State, from the savage condition to the present day of science, art, cultivation, and progress.

There is nothing else very new about the building that has not been written of before. The Commissioners say that, if they get a million dollars next year, it will be ready for the Legislature of 1875, but not entirely finished. Three appropriations have been made so far: $450,000 in 1867, $650,000 in 1869, and $600,000 in 1871,—making a total of $1,700,000. There has been expended to date $1,577,872.90,—leaving on hand a balance of $122,127.10. Both architects and Commissioners expect to finish the structure within the constitutional limit of $3,500,000. They probably think they would get no more, whether finished or not.

LINCOLN'S HOME AND TOMB.

The State House will be an object of attraction in the future, but Springfield is already historic. Lincoln made it so. The plain and primitive dwelling, whence he went forth to greatness, still stands, and is visited by tourists. They also stand uncovered beside his tomb in the beautiful Cemetery of Oak Ridge, the most pleasant place in or near the city. The granite shaft which marks his resting-place towers 100 feet high, overtopping the surrounding foliage. The tomb is the tribute of thousands to his memory, and, when the statuary is in its place, will be worth a pilgrimage to see, for its architectural beauty, as well as for the associations that cluster around it. Were the shaft raised 20 or 30 feet, the proportions would be better and more in harmony with the broad base upon which it rests. Otherwise, it is pleasing to the eye. The statue of Lincoln, of colossal size, to stand in front of the shaft, is in Chicopee, Mass., waiting to be sent for. Meade was the sculptor. Lincoln stands holding the Emancipation Proclamation. The remaining statuary—four groups, representing the different arms of the United States service—are not completed. They cost $13,700 each,—the same as the statue. New York has paid for one; Chicago has engaged to supply another, having paid one-third of the money; and Boston and Philadelphia have given a promise to contribute the other two. Boston and Philadelphia will please take notice, as the groups are indispensable to the completion of the monument. The dedication will take place some time. Governor Oglesby visited Secretary Seward last spring, and invited him to deliver the oration. He consented, but his friends interfered, and would not allow him to undertake the journey on account of his debilitated condition. Who the orator will be, and when the dedication will take place, are now undetermined.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Springfield is slowly, but perceptibly improving. Having secured the State Capitol beyond the probability, if not the possibility, of removal, the attention of her citizens has been turned to more profitable pursuits. A rolling-mill established last year has been so successful as to induce capitalists to start another; and a watch-factory gives employment to many hands. Other industrial enterprises are under consideration.

GOVERNOR PALMER.

A new legal shingle hangs on the outer wall of a building on Sixth street, bearing the inscription, "John M. & John Mayo Palmer, Attorneys-at-Law." That means Governor Palmer and his son. Cincinnatus returns to the plow. Even his political opponents will give a meed of praise to John M. Palmer as an honest, able, and faithful public servant, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

A WORK OF FICTION.

Mrs. Springer, wife of the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, amused herself, while abroad, writing a work of fiction, now in the hands of Lippincott & Co., the Philadelphia publishers. It is spoken of highly, and will appear at the beginning of the new year. W. K.

BOSTON RELIEF.

Report of the Committee Which Visited the Burnt City.

How They Were Received and What Transpired While There.

The following report was presented to the Board of Directors of the Relief and Aid Society at their meeting on Thursday evening, and the Committee, not deeming it necessary to call a public meeting, beg to present this to the citizens of Chicago as to the report of the Committee appointed by the citizens to represent them at Boston:

To the Board of Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee appointed to proceed to Boston to convey to the citizens of that city your sincere sympathy, and the proffer of material assistance for the relief of sufferers by the fire of the 9th and 10th inst., beg leave to present the following brief report: On Monday following the action of your Board, our citizens, at a mass meeting held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, unanimously indorsed your prompt determination to place at the disposal of the Citizens' Committee of Boston a sum not exceeding $100,000. As, in some sense, this would only be giving back to Boston a small part of the munificent amount so freely given to us in the day of our great need, the citizens took steps for raising, by subscription, such sum as the necessities of Boston and our ability might warrant, and $50,000 was pledged at this meeting to this end, and your Committee was appointed to represent the feelings and action of our citizens at Boston. We, the undersigned, in the furtherance of these objects, hastened to Boston, and had the honor to convey to the proper Committees of that city, and through them to the citizens at large, the sentiments of sympathy and the proffers of aid alike of your Board and the people of Chicago. We only perform a sacred as well as pleasant duty to assure you of the grateful appreciation which was on all hands manifested, and the cordial reception of your Committee. We had the opportunity of being present at a mass meeting of citizens at Tremont Temple on the 13th inst., and of listening to the enthusiastic words and responses of warm appreciation of your action deemed so instant, so generous, and, in view of our condition, probably so unexpected.

On the morning of the 16th inst., the Citizen's Committee, of which Hon. William Gray is Chairman, unanimously voted to accept all proffers of material aid, and your committee then stated as the sum they were authorized to tender, $100,000, and felt it was just to all concerned to explain the condition and work of this Society, and to assure the people of Boston that we were sincere and hearty in our contributions of aid, at the same time leaving them to determine the measure of their need; and, if it should appear there was no just demand for our contribution, it could be so reported to this Society and our citizens, and the funds returned to the subscribers and donors. We took pains to explain the working methods of our Society, and to leave with the Boston Committee our reports and forms. We were assured that the immediate personal distress by reason of the fire was not great, and not beyond the sufficient and prompt resources at the disposal of the Committee; that, nevertheless, in view of the large number of persons thrown out of employment during the winter months—not less, probably, than 25,000, mostly clerks, commercial agents, and travellers and sewing women,—who would require assistance, the action of the Committee was deemed expedient and wise. What the final determination of the Committee and citizens will be, only time and the necessities of the case can develop.

The estimates of the most careful and judicious persons with whom we had opportunity of conversing, placed the number of families burned out at not more than 300 to 400, and the total loss of property at a money value of about $80,000,000. In conclusion, your Committee beg to assure you that they are not indifferent to the honor of being your representatives and of the City of Chicago on a mission so full of tender memories and helpful mercy, and are so creditable to the instant impulse, prompt action, and grateful generosity of our community. Respectfully submitted,

LAIRD COLLIER,
H. A. JOHNSON,
N. K. FAIRBANK,
Committee.

"DON'T MAKE A FOOL OF YOURSELF."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The famous and eccentric Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, had a cousin (Jim Marshall), who was a noted pugilist in his day. Tom was very proud of his cousin's prowess, and thought that Jim could whip any living man. On one occasion, Jim got into a fight with a party that he soon discovered was "too much for him," stouter, more active, and, as a consequence, would certainly "thrash" him. Soon after the fight commenced, several persons rushed in, crying, "Part them! Part them!" which was precisely what Jim wished them to do; but Tom interposed, with his long arms spread out, and his clarion voice ringing high above the rest, "Fair fight!" "Don't part 'em!" "Don't part 'em!" Jim seeing that Tom's efforts would deter the others, and being very hard pressed, cried out to him with great earnestness, "Tom, don't make a fool of yourself."

When our citizens heard of the great fire in Boston, grateful for what Boston had done for them in a like calamity, they met together and subscribed liberally and nobly for the relief of the sufferers in that city, giving what they could ill afford to spare, in view of their straightened circumstances, the tight money market, the long winter just ahead of them, and the thousands of suffering poor in their midst; yet they gave freely and with grateful hearts. It turns out that the suffering occasioned by the fire at Boston is not near so great as was at first supposed, and her citizens, with commendable public spirit, say that they can take care of themselves, and decline taking money, at least from impoverished Chicago; but the Rev. Robert Laird Collier insists that they "must take it;" that "they shall take it." Would it not be well for some friend of his to telegraph him, "Collier, don't make a fool of yourself." X.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1872.

ATLANTA, ILL., ITEMS.

ATLANTA, Ill., Nov. 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We are having very cold weather for this section.

Much of the corn crop remains unhusked; help is very scarce, and farmers are blue when dealers here only talk of the pitiful sum of 15 cents per bushel. As many here take a little of the ardent, they dislike very much to give up a bushel of corn for a "Tom-and-Jerry;" consequently, the drinking business is dropping off in proportion to the decline in the price of corn.

There are a few farmers in this township who are feeding heavy lots of cattle. One firm, Messrs. Yazell & Campbell, are feeding 600 head of the best the county affords. They sold 10 head to Mr. Joseph Bell, a day or two since, averaging the enormous weight of 2,473 lbs. They will leave here for your market on Tuesday, Dec. 3, and will be at the Union Stock Yards on the 4th, when all lovers of fine Durham stock should not fail to put in an appearance, as such a sight is not often seen in any portion of our country.

We have so far escaped the epizootic and small-pox, but hear of horses dying in surrounding towns. The small-pox is plentiful in Lincoln, 10 miles from here, and there are five cases in one family in Broadwell. ATLANTA.

ROCKFORD, ILL., ITEMS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 21, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our town has been unusually quiet for the past week or two, caused by the prevalence of the "epizootic." Scarcely a horse is seen in the streets, except a few teams from the country. Oxen are used for heavy drafts, as expressage, wholesale goods, etc.; while smaller freight is delivered in hand-carts, wheelbarrows, etc. It is generally believed that the "epizoot" has had its "run" here in town, and is much worse in the surrounding country. I have heard of no deaths from this disease.

Rock River is frozen over solid here, and numbers are enjoying themselves on skates. It has been a great many years since the river has frozen over so early. The weather has considerably moderated in the last twenty-four hours, and appearances indicate a snow-storm.

Our Free Library, though a new institution, is being well patronized, both by readers and by donations of books. THE TRIBUNE is found on file there, and is eagerly read by many who frequent the place. M. C. J.

WASHINGTON.

Reminiscences of the Campaign.

Some Friends of Lewis Cass—Cleveland and Detroit Cities.

The Iron Screw—H. B. Paine on Chase.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1872.

During the past year, I have travelled many thousand miles,—one trip to Cuba, one to the Pacific Coast, one to Salt Lake, one to Arkansas, two to Canada, and, for the rest, rambling over all the Eastern portions of the country; and, as I sit down to overlook the memoranda of these excursions, I see many kindly names which deserve commendation for some knowledge graciously tendered, but which were crowded out of the week's record by less agreeable and more imperative topics.

THE REMAINS OF LEWIS CASS.

Amongst the very communicative gentlemen I must remember John Harmon, of Detroit. He had been the editor of Cass' old home organ for very many years, and had held the positions of Mayor and Collector of the Port. He gave very sincere and hearty support to Greeley and the Liberal movement, but I was chiefly interested in hearing him talk about Cass.

A great deal of Cass' property around Detroit has been sold off to supply the desires of some of the children who have married and reside abroad. Cass' residence at the Court of France inoculated his family with foreign preferences, and most of them remain permanently out of the country. His enormous property in the region of Detroit has been a good deal depleted by sales.

Harmon told me of a scene at the Baltimore Convention, where Pierce was nominated, which deserves to be put down. After balloting for some time, with Cass ahead, but never up to the two-thirds vote required, the State of Virginia swung off from Mr. Cass, and cast her vote for Daniel S. Dickinson. Harmon went up to Dickinson, and told him that Mr. Cass' friends expected that he would retire—for that ballot at least—in Cass' favor. Mr. Dickinson said he would oblige Mr. Cass to that extent, and he did decline, but with bad grace; whereupon Virginia cast all her ballots for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and Pierce, at the next ballot, was nominated. Harmon says that he was at Barnum's Hotel; and that, after the nomination was made, he was passing an open door there, and heard the voice of Dickinson, very loud and indignant; and, without thinking, Harmon walked into the room.

"Mr. Harmon," said Dickinson, "you have put me in the position to-day of losing the Presidency of the United States. Old General Cass, standing out against hope, has crowded better men than himself to the wall; and, but for his request that I should get out of the way to-day, Franklin Pierce would not now be the nominee of the party, and I could have been chosen and elected."

Harmon says it was all true, and, as soon as he could find it convenient, he retreated, and left the irate statesman to bemoan his evil fortune.

Harmon says that Cass was one of the most sensitive men he ever knew about a newspaper-attack, and would turn pale before it. In his day, he was a man of some sterling character; and it is a little queer now to read how, as Indian Superintendent, he explored Michigan, Huron, and the Northern Lakes, only a man's lifetime ago. It was very plain to be seen, however, that the Detroit people retained little comparative admiration for the latter portion of Cass' life, when he got to be garrulous, and full of that sort of reminiscence which delights the teller more than the hearer. It was Martin Van Buren who cooked the goose of Mr. Cass at the time he was squarely nominated by the party; and the resources, versatility, audacity, and lustre of Van Buren drove the great Colossus of Michigan to the wall.

After his defeat by Van Buren, Cass hung along as a sort of standing candidate, and the will and fervor of his younger life disappeared, so that his friends generally pulled and hauled him according to their wish, and finally got him out of Buchanan's Cabinet in time to save his reputation for loyalty. The old man was always thrifty, and even penurious, and probably public life was no game to him after he became eminent, and he dropped into a fine study of himself and events, in which he was as timorous as any man becomes who gets the Presidency on the brain.

THE NEWS ABOUT DETROIT.

Detroit, as a city, has very much improved in the last five years; and I think that the scenery on the Detroit River is superior to that of any stream in the West. The collection of buildings in the heart of the city, of which the Opera-House is one and the City Hall another, is imposing, and even grandiose. The City Hall is said to have cost $600,000, and is one of the most comfortable specimens of civic offices in this country. As a city, Detroit never seemed to me to have that strong, clear public spirit which we find in Cleveland, Chicago, and other younger towns. A portion of this is due to the small type of public biography in that State. Where Zach. Chandler can be a great man, it will be impossible for the finest type of average character to prevail.

TALK IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland is one of the most perfect of all the Western cities. It possesses provincialisms which are in themselves points of character; but over the whole city a gentle and cordial spirit prevails, and some of the pleasantest company in America is to be found on that Western Reserve. Amongst the gentlemen with whom I had conversation in Cleveland was H. B. Paine. This gentleman was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio against Salmon P. Chase, when the later was re-elected, and he ran Chase so closely that it took many days to know exactly how the State had gone. Mr. Paine is one of the wealthiest persons in the State of Ohio, and he may be said to possess almost an entire farm in the very heart of the city, on that noble Euclid avenue, which challenges any in the world for the comfort of its residences and the splendor of its herbage and lawns. Mr. Paine refused to be a candidate for Congress at the last election, though all the better interests of the city solicited him. I was interested in hearing him recall his contest with Chase, and the magnanimity with which he remembered his old opponent. "Chase," said Mr. Paine, as nearly as I can remember his remarks, "has always shown the full extent of his capacity in every public position which he has filled. As Governor of Ohio, he seemed to put his whole mind and heart in the work, and all parties are obliged to remember him to this day as one of the best magistrates, if not the best, we ever had. When he went to the top of the Treasury, some of us distrusted whether that field was not new and trying to his more scholarly abilities. For one, I was surprised and pleased to see how well he acquitted himself."

"As to his alleged aspirations for the Presidency," said Mr. Paine, "I am opposed to Justices of the Supreme Court seeking that Executive honor, and I was not in sympathy with either Mr. Chase or Judge Davis in their political ambition. But, as life grows rounder and fuller, I take some satisfaction to myself in having been an opponent of Mr. Chase, and in remembering that our rivalry was not embittered by attacks upon each other."

RICH CUYAHOGANS.

I asked Mr. Edward Cowles, when in the Forest City, about the wealth of some of the most interesting men. If my memoranda do not deceive me, he put down Mr. Leonard Case as the wealthiest Clevelander, and estimated his wealth at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. Mr. Case is a modest, unassuming gentleman, whose charities are quiet; but it is the belief of Cleveland people that he distributes about $100,000 in benefits per annum. The splendid library-hall which he has built for Cleveland is of itself a citic monument. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, is said to possess $5,000,000 worth of property; J. H. Wade, about $3,000,000; and H. B. Paine, about $3,000,000. George Worthington's estate at Cleveland is thought to be worth about $2,500,000, and Stillman Witt is thought to possess between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. The largest income of Cleveland is supposed to be that of a sewing-machine proprietor by the name of Wilson, who is said to sell 800 machines a week, which cost $18 apiece, sell at wholesale for $35, and at retail for $50; and his income is thought to be $300,000 per annum.

CLEVELAND CLIMBING PITTSBURGH.

The appraised value of the City of Cleveland is about $80,000,000, but its real value is probably nearer $200,000,000. Its banking capital is about $3,500,000; and, as a manufacturing centre, it seems destined to become the most powerful city of the midland Western country, and to pass Pittsburgh in a very few years, in almost every branch of manufacturing development. Its manufacturers have a nicer intelligence than those of Pittsburgh; and the nearness of the spot to mines of coal and to ores of iron and copper, as well as to the oil-fields, promise Cleveland more rapid development than its heavy and grimy neighbor at the foot of the Monongahela. Some individuals of Cleveland and Pittsburgh were guilty of an attempt, some time ago, to make a universal oil-corner. By such devices, Commerce eats its head off. In 1832 Cleveland City had but 1,800 people, but in 1840 this number had jumped up to 6,000. In 1850 the population was 18,000, and in 1860 it was the fifth city on the Lakes, with 43,000. In 1870 it was the third Lake city, with 93,000, and at present it contains 125,000 people. Cleveland folks believe that in 1880 it will be the second city on the Lakes, and in 1890 the first city! The mental energies of Cleveland are not equal to those of Chicago. The average Chicagoan is a sort of enormous human mosquito, while the Clevelander has a gentle, household disposition, and goes along to fortune with a quiet and steady pull; but the resources of Cleveland grow almost to its very gates. It stands in a delicious climate, full of fruit; and it possesses one of the worst ports on the Western Lakes. They are now building a water-tunnel, like that of Chicago, out into Lake Erie, and it may be, for aught I know, already opened.

OUT ON LAKE ERIE.

Amongst the pleasant enjoyments of the town, a sail on the Lake, upon the yacht, is not the least interesting; and I went out twice with a young banker by the name of Weeks, who told me that the City of Toronto had more fine yachts that all the American cities together on the Lakes. He said that the inclinations of Chicago ran into base ball, with a slight tendency towards horse-racing. Yachting on the Western Lakes is no great fun; for the squalls rise up without warning, and the ports are of such character that they can seldom be made during a hard blow. A Western port looks to Eastern eyes like a trough out of a horse-pond. Some of the Cleveland folks entertain the notion that their great harbor in the future will be Rocky River, about seven miles from the city; and there the imaginative propose to dig out great docks, and let the lake pass through solid stone avenues to the said docks, and to put the manufactories around this new port, and relieve Cleveland from the burden of coal and commerce.

THE HOLY PIG.

One of the most enormous corporations begotten in Cleveland is the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, of which A. B. Stone is President. This concern comprises the Chicago Bridge Company; rolling mills in Chicago and Decatur, Ill., Cleveland and Newburg, O.; Bessemer steel-works at Newburg; enormous furnaces; 30,000 acres of coal-land in Illinois; and a large wire-mill near Cleveland, which constructs for Philadelphia wire-springs to replace rubber in freight-cars.

A gentleman interested in Cleveland iron told me that it cost but $28 a ton to make pig-iron, and the price of it under the tariff was $54; while nails worth $60 a ton a year ago are now worth from $90 to $95. These prices may have changed some little since the summer.

Some few figures will convey to you an idea of the rising business of the Forest City: Three hundred cars are said to run daily between Cleveland and the Mahoning coal and iron region, laden with fuel and ore. The Standard Oil Company, in Cleveland, refines 7,000 barrels per diem, which, at $30 a barrel, makes $210,000 a day of mineral value; and, according to some accounts, there are eight trains of crude oil coming into Cleveland a day.

THE OLD OHIO ABOLITIONISTS.

Cleveland is one of the banner cities of the Republican party; but, during the past election, everybody was perfectly good-humored, and a Greeley man was as well entertained as if he carried a bull-pup under his arm. The State gave its most tremendous Republican majority during the war, when John Brough beat Vallandigham by about 100,000.

Ohio possesses some noble names in the history of the country. Perhaps no man of his class had more stature, and is so nearly forgotten, as Joshua Giddings. Many people who are now living on the Republican party were dislikers of Giddings while he lived, and few pæans are sung in the man's praise. His daughter married the Hon. George W. Julian, who was a Greeley champion in Indiana. His sons reside in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, and are lawyers of the usual class. The Republican movement in the State of Ohio took dimensions and organization soon after the year 1840. Salmon P. Chase was in that year a lawyer of Cincinnati, and he was an Anti-Slavery man as early as 1842. In that year Dr. Gamaliel Bailey and Messrs Lewis & Chase were leaders of the Liberty party. Lewis died nearly twenty years ago, after running for Governor in the year 1846. In the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, the greatest anti-negro mobs broke out in this State. Giddings remained a Whig until 1848, and voted in that year for Henry Clay. He made tremendous fights in the Ashtabula District, and carried it by from 2,000 to 4,000 votes. Giddings, Ben. Wade, and Rufus P. Ranney were all law-partners in the Town of Jefferson; and it is doubtful whether any legal firm in the country ever contained three men of such singular and unequal force and vigor. Ranney has been considered for many years to be the leading lawyer in Northern Ohio, and one of the best and most patriotic Democrats in the country. He is now in ill-health, but preserves his tremendous force, and, as a pleader, is without a rival in strong, searching statement, invective, and dissection. Dr. Bailey, who published the great organ against Slavery, first at Cincinnati, and afterwards at Washington City, whose press was thrown into the Ohio River, and whose office was mobbed and his life threatened in Washington, has left an interesting family, of which the ladies are now in Europe, and the oldest son is a successful practitioner of patent-law in Washington.

CLEVELAND NEWSPAPER EMIGRES.

Amongst the good-humored men whom I met at Cleveland was F. W. Greene, publisher of the *Plaindealer*. He related with a good deal of humor how he, and Chauncey Olds, and D. G. Desney, voted, in 1854, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The value of the newspaper property in Cleveland has enormously appreciated. In 1865 I was offered either a third or a half—I think one-half—of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* for $2,500. That paper cannot now be purchased for $50,000. The *Leader* is stocked, I believe, at $150,000, and its proprietors also publish an evening paper, with another name, deriving news both from the American and the Western Associated Press. Out of this city proceeded, in large part, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Joseph Medill published the *Forest City* in this city as early as 1852. He had been preceded in the publishing interest by the Cleveland *Gazette*, which was issued as early as 1818. The present Cleveland *Herald* was published in 1819. The *Forest City* and *True Democrat* were united in 1853, and the entire establishment in 1854 became the Cleveland *Leader*. In 1855, acting in part upon the suggestion of Horace Greeley, Joseph Medill left Cleveland for the rising City of Chicago, and he, and John T. Vaughn, and Alfred Cowles engaged in the enterprise which has passed through so many memorable years of Chicago's affluence. Vaughn had been formerly publisher of the *Free American*, at Lexington, Ky., which paper moved to Cincinnati afterward. He is the father of a well-known literary lady by the name of Virginia Vaughn.

SHERMANS AND BROWNS.

The Sherman family is greatly occupied in holding offices in the State of Ohio. Charles T. Sherman is United States Circuit Judge in Cleveland; his son is Assistant District Attorney, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Moulton, has some other office.

One of the interesting living men of the State of Ohio is John Brown, Jr., who resides on an island in Put-in-Bay, and raises grapes. During the last campaign, he published a card in favor of Grant; and, by the way, Sam. Cox, who used to perambulate Ohio making speeches on the enormities of the Abolitionists, with one of John Brown's pikes as an illustration, is finally laid on the shelf in the State of New York. There are some kinds of things which the politicians cannot fight, and one of them is a brave revolution, such as Brown's, which, though not to be defended in the light of society, is still defensible in the great court of human nature, and illustrious by its most famous success.

I was conversing, a few days ago, with a gentleman who had visited John Brown, Jr., at his little house, and he said that the man revered the memory of his father, and was simple, inquisitive, and sturdy, and sometimes acted as if he had a little latent insanity, as, for instance, when one night he took up a stone and said:

"Did you ever feel an enormous incentive to destroy something?"

The man made haste to get hold of the stone and throw it over a fence, because Brown's action was altogether too animated not to excite some apprehensions. The Ohio people do not believe that the Browns held Fred. Douglass in the first consideration; for he, when asked to join the invasion, is said to have slipped out with more dexterity than grace. However, this is not to be wondered at, for I believe that another great character hastened into a reformatory and submitted to shower-baths at the time Captain Brown made his memorable invasion. The old Abolitionists, taken together, were like men of all human parties,—good, bad, and indifferent; some of them were simple and great, and many of them, when abuse, as a humanizing element, ceased to be of effect, found all their talent gone.

LANGSTON AND FRED.

Fred Douglass and Langston are set down in the papers as not loving each other overmuch. This Langston is an unreliable, nearly-white fellow, with considerable ability at phrase-making, and not much sense. He is everlastingly in search of office, and Douglass, who is a well-ordered man, with a round head, is reported to have gone to President Grant and snubbed Langston's aspirations. Langston's notion was that the colored race should have some Cabinet position, because it had voted for Grant, and he had constructed himself into the representative of the colored race as aforesaid. Douglass had sense enough to know that color is a pretty mean qualification, except for matrimony, and that Langston would make a donkey of himself in whatever position he could get. Fred. Douglass comes from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and has a good, oystery nature about him. He opens up well. GATH.

THE SNOW-BLOCKADE.

Trouble on Minnesota Railroads—Adventures of Passengers and Officials.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Nov. 20.

The snow-blockade at the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad continues to excite much interest in this city and elsewhere. A *Republican* reporter called at the office of the train despatcher of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad this morning (Wednesday) to learn the latest news from Superintendent Stewart, and affairs, generally, as the western end. There is no telegraph beyond New Ulm, and all communication from beyond that point has to come in the slow and old-fashioned way of teams.

The "very latest" was brought into New Ulm this morning, by a teamster, who reports that he saw Mr. Stewart with his snow-plow and shovel brigade at the Big Cottonwood, forty miles west of New Ulm. It was not exactly a Balaklava, but, snow to the right of him, snow to the left of him, snow front and back of him, gathered and drifted. He was literally packed in with drifts at the front and rear of the train, unable to go either way, with the snow driving so furiously, on Tuesday, that it was impossible for the shovellers to make any headway against the blinding storm. The track and cuts filled up faster than the snow could be shoveled out. To-day, the weather was calm at New Ulm, with a prospect of the wind going down enough to give the snow-plows a fair chance.

News was also brought that one of the construction-engines had started from the extreme western end of the track to come east, in charge of John Mosher, the well-known veteran engineer of the road. He got to Marshall all right, but there the locomotive was ditched, as if the snow-drifts were not enough to try the patience of the railroaders. This is all that could be learned to-day. It is evident that many of our fellow-citizens are having a rare and unenviable experience among the drifts.

The St. Paul *Press* has been furnished with some very interesting incidents of the storm and adventures of passengers on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, during last week. A party of excursionists, among whom was Major J. H. Donaldson, of St. Paul, started for a trip to Lake Kampeska, and got caught in the very midst of the terrible storm. They left St. Paul on Tuesday, and that evening it began to snow and blow. The report continues:

"New Ulm was passed, and when the train arrived at Big Cottonwood, forty miles west of New Ulm, the air was so filled with the flakes which fell and were whirled across the big, almost treeless prairie, that it could go no further. Our trains reached the same spot in the same condition, and before long three westward and two eastward bound trains were snowed in. It was midnight on the prairie. These were all construction trains, but on them were 125 passengers. Colonel DeGraff had joined Major Donaldson at New Ulm, on his way to the end of the road, where 1,000 men were working for him. The night and the next day were spent in the cars, and then provisions were out and something must be done.

"The passengers already repented that they had taken at this season of the year H. G.'s advice to 'go West.' They wanted to go home, but couldn't, and so Major D. and a few others started out to reconnoitre. Four houses were found—section houses—about 16x24—and these were stormed, the whole crowd being divided up among them. Upwards of thirty in each house—dependent for an unknown period on the provisions on hand for food. The case looked somewhat serious and the ration question loomed up portentously before the company. Baskets and valises had been emptied; Dr. F.'s cordial, Major D.'s soothing syrup, Colonel DeG.'s cough mixture, prepared especially for the 'horse-disease,' all, all was gone; but the hospitality of the citizens was larger than their accommodations, and the hungry crowd was made welcome. Hon. Mr. Langley and his wife and Major O. T. Hays represented Hastings in the company. As soon as all were packed well away, delegates from each house began to make desperate sallies out to see what had become of the others. Major Donaldson hunted up Mr. and Mrs. Langley, about a half mile away, and found the honorable gentleman seated in a corner peeling potatoes, while his wife was assisting at washing dishes. An inquiry for Major Hays was answered by the intelligence that 'the little fellow was lying around up stairs.' Hunting him up, the gallant 200 lbs. was found playing checkers, with men improvised for the occasion with a jack-knife.

"Major D., Colonel DeGraff, and about twenty-five others, were quartered with Mr. Edward Bennett, and the Major, who arrived in St. Paul last evening, expressed himself as under the greatest obligations to this gentleman and his hospitable wife.

"But the storm continued, and the provisions could not last always. There were no shovels, so the men could not dig themselves out, and it was twenty-six miles to the nearest station. Two brave men, however, were on hand to make this perilous journey in the blinding, pitiless storm. Conductors Brown and Goodman, determined to get help, started out, saying as they left, 'Do the best you can for yourselves, and we will not come back till we bring you help.' They went, and, as was afterward found, succeeded in making the journey, and in telegraphing the situation to Winona. This was done on Thursday.

"It would make an interesting story to relate the particulars and serio-comic incidents of these four days; to tell how those who visited the cars held on to each other's coat tails to keep from getting separated and lost in the blinding, howling storm; how they had to climb up immense drifts and slide down them to the cars; how, at night, roll would be called and each person assigned to his 'couch,' 8x2, on the floor or table, as the case might be; how all slept calmly, except one man of faith, who, in his troubled dreams, often muttered: 'I don't care a continental—Colonel De Graff says he's going to pray here another week, and if he don't get help then, he's got an engine of his own!'

"Friday came, and, in reply to the anxious inquiry, 'Is the wind going down?' came Canfield's response—'Yes, down the prairie like—!'

"But space forbids these details. Colonel DeGraff was anxious about his men. They had received 100 sacks of flour and eight head of cattle, just before the storm, but this could not last them long. So a party was organized, of which he and Major D. were members, to drive forty miles to New Ulm, to seek assistance. They started on Saturday morning, but, before reaching their destination, met Superintendent Stewart with his business car and a working force, coming after them. Mr. Stewart deserves great credit for his promptness and zeal in this work. He was in the front with his force of eighty men, encouraging and working with them. He had with him three engines, but no snow plow, and when he sent for one it was started out and wrecked by collision with a freight train. The train returned to New Ulm at night, and Colonel DeGraff loaded up a supply train and started out the next day behind the working force, determined to spare neither pains nor expense, and willing to undergo any hardship to get to his men at the western end.

"When Major D. left, Superintendent Stewart hoped to reach Cottonwood by Sunday night, fire up the five engines there and push on, with the expectation that Colonel DeGraff's men with their two engines would try to come and meet them, in which case he expected to open communication with them by to-night (Tuesday)."

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Nov. 20.

Last night, about 5:40, a very much disgusted party of railroad officials disembarked from a palace car at the Sioux City Depot, and silently stole homeward with wearied bodies and sleep-laden eyes. Said party were the officers and directors of the St. Paul and Sioux city Railroad Company, who, on Tuesday, the 12th, left this city, per special train, for the western terminus of the road. This party was composed of Messrs. E. F. Drake, President; Colonel John S. Merriam, Vice President; Horace Thompson, Treasurer; Messrs. J. C. Burbank, Captain Russell Blakely and General H. H. Sibley, Directors; George A. Hamilton, Secretary; John F. Lincoln, Superintendent; Colonel Prince, A. H. Wilder, of this city, and F. W. Prince and the Harrison Bros., of Minneapolis. It was the intention of the party to make a thorough and searching examination into the condition of the road, and note where, in their opinions, it would be most profitable to erect the new portable snow fences just provided by the Company. They now consider themselves as eminently qualified to make practical suggestions upon this important matter.

The party arrived in Sioux City in good time and proceeded to the enjoyment of the hospitalities of the good folk of the city, when they were startled from their merry-making by the sudden appearance of an ominous snow storm. Snow storms didn't much affect the people of Sioux City, but to our experienced excursionists it was of direful import, and they concluded that the sooner they commenced to investigate the condition of the back track, the sooner they would get back to the bosom of their families. So the larder was hastily replenished and the iron horse fed, and at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon they started in the blinding storm for home. They got as far as LeMars, where they essayed to telegraph through, but the lightning wouldn't work. The storm increased in fury, and it was soon found impracticable for them to go farther, and they possessed themselves in patience until Friday morning, when Superintendent Lincoln sent four men over the line with a team to East Orange, where plucky General Bishop was engaged with his construction train, with instructions to him to come on to Le Mars with his train and men. This the General did, bringing with him fifty men. His engine was turned, and, on Saturday morning, the party left Le Mars, the construction train going ahead and breaking the way. No very great difficulty was experienced, and that night they reached Sheldon, fifty-eight miles. Sunday morning they left Sheldon and plunged further into the snow ocean. By working the men in two watches, six hours each, they managed to plow through to Bigelow by 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Here they remained over night, and enjoyed the hospitalities of two young Boston bachelors, Frothingham and Morse, who did all in their power to make the party comfortable, and to whom the visitors feel greatly obliged. Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, the intrepid party again dashed into the misty curtain of flying snow, and after a repetition of the previous day's labors, reached Worthington at 3:30 in the afternoon. Here they found themselves disappointed, for the entire line from that point to St. James was a mass of snow banks and ice formations. They concluded that it would be better to turn back and try and reach home by way of some of the eastern connections, and Tuesday morning they started back to Le Mars, leaving Superintendent Lincoln at Worthington, the indomitable officer declaring that he was going to clear that railroad out or he would lobby a bill through the Legislature prohibiting snow-storms in the winter. On the way back the gentlemen of the party "spelled" the laborers through one snow-bank, and evinced an astonishing dexterity at the shovels.

From Le Mars the party came home by way of Waterloo and Lyle, reaching this city last night.

Superintendent Lincoln is still fighting snow-banks between Worthington and St. James.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Cincinnati papers are now discussing: "The Horse; and His Importance to Society."

—The St. Louis *Globe* is accused of borrowing an editorial from the Nebraska City *Chronicle*.

—The old Masonic Temple in New Haven, Ct., was sold at auction Saturday morning to H. F. Frost for $23,000.

—The building statistics of New Haven, Ct., for the year, aggregate $1,500,000.

—Samuel Reed and Levi B. Tuttle have been declared "not guilty" of causing the fire which destroyed the village of Ayer, Mass.

—At Amherst College, hereafter, the deportment of students will not be reckoned in making up the rank, but they will be judged according to their scholarship alone.

—The Boston Relief Committee give it as their opinion that $1,000,000 will be needed to carry those dependent upon them through this emergency.

—A narrow-gauge railway, to open up the north and northeast, is the latest enterprise which is attracting the attention of Montrealers.

—A Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* notices the numerous statues there, and says that every Bostonian who dies with a high forehead immediately has a statue erected to him.

—Houston has been defeated for State Capital of Texas. The vote stands, so far as heard from, for Austin, 32,576; Houston, 19,7[illegible]; Waco, 6,034.

—E. L. Keeler, late Postmaster and Treasurer at Wilton, Conn., has absconded with $10,000 belonging to his creditors and the town, having become involved, by reason of stock speculations, with the town's money.

—Three weeks ago, George N. Peay, of Louisville, Ky., left for New York to settle an estate, and a draft was sent him for $4,700 to make the necessary payments. The draft was paid, and Mr. Peay is missing.

—Five years ago the person of the Mikado of Japan was held so sacred that it was a crime punishable with death for any one to make a drawing, painting, or likeness of him. Now he has had his photograph taken, and copies are sold at Yeddo for 60 cents each.

—Jesse Funk, stabbed to death by his mistress, at Circleville, Ohio, on Monday, was [illegible] a gambler in Columbus. While there he [illegible] Alice Moore, and took her to Circleville. [illegible] treating her, she returned, and Funk followed, got possession, and took her back. Gamblers who knew the parties will take the part of the woman.

—A speech on the occasion of the launching of the Prussian iron-clad Hansa: "By order of His Majesty the Emperor, this corvette is to be called the Hansa. She is the first iron-clad ever built in a German dock-yard, and her launch is a memorial event in the history of the German Navy. Her name is also a significant one; it reminds us of a time when German fleets entirely commanded the North Sea and the Baltic. May this name be of good augury, and may it be granted to the Hansa to witness such a sight once more."

—There is trouble in Ruatan, the island of tranquil delights. A number of men, who deserve no better name than guerillas, left Truxillo, Spanish Honduras, and invaded Ruatan, carrying fire and sword. The Governor was deposed by them and he fled across the water. Another Governor was immediately installed, but he was not a fighting man, therefore was compelled to seek a place where the wild woodbines twine. Fifty of the peaceful inhabitants were compelled to flee hastily. Houses were burned and plantations pillaged, but we did not learn that any human blood was shed.—*New Orleans Republican.*

PERSONAL.

—Gov. Hoffman is going to Europe in January for a couple of years.

—Thiers is getting to be as bad as Colfax. He has "retired" five times.

—The Rev. C. R. Fisher, of Hartford, Ct., had at last accounts done 1,302 marriages.

—N. C. A. Rayhouser, of the Lafayette *Courier*, is a candidate for State Librarian of Indiana.

—Col. Robert M. Kelley, editor of the Louisville *Commercial*, has been appointed by President Grant Pension Agent.

—Mrs. Mary Kemble Sumner, widow of the late Gen. William H. Sumner, died at her home near Boston, last Saturday.

—Edward Tompkins, of the California Senate, and Regent of the University, in which he had endowed a Professorship, died last week.

—The New York Senate is in session to make a final disposition of the cases of Judges Prindle, of Chenango, and Curtis, of New York.

—G. T. Buchanan, Chief Engineer at the National Military Asylum near Augusta, Me., while working among some gasoline apparatus, was burned, last Monday, so that he died.

—Father Hyacinthe wholly disregards the violent attacks that have been made upon him since his marriage, and announces that he shall go on celebrating mass as usual.

—The Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson denies that he intends to appeal to a higher court, but says he will remain in Louisville, and, in a new line of duty, live down the late unpleasantness.

—S. H. Scranton has resigned as Superintendent of the Connecticut Shore Line Railroad, having accepted the position of General Manager and Superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

—The Private Secretary of Gov. Perham, of Maine, has received from Sir Charles Biddulph a reply to a note asking for Queen Victoria's autograph, saying that her Majesty regretted she could not gratify him, having made it a rule never to sign her name for fun.

—The New York Court of Appeals has pronounced its decision affirming the validity of the appointment of Enoch L. Fancher as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Barnard. The question was whether the Senate, having as a Court of Impeachment created the vacancy, retained so much of its Senatorial prerogative as to require its consent to the new appointment.

The Ale and Beer Clause of the Massachusetts Liquor Law.

From the Springfield Union, Nov. 18.

Judge Lord, probably the ablest Judge now upon the Superior Court bench in this State, has ruled in a liquor case at Lowell, that the clause of the Liquor law authorizing cities and towns to approve the sale of ale and beer in their limits is unconstitutional and void, and that such a vote would be no defence for a liquor-seller arrested for such a sale. District Attorney Stevens, of this city, as well as some of the other able lawyers of the State, has always held a similar opinion, and the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the question now goes on the ruling of Judge Lord, will be awaited with much interest.

OUR SPORTSMEN[illegible]

Feather and Fin Pastimes in th[illegible] and Vicinity.

The Reasons Why Chicago is Ac[illegible]edged to Be a Game City.

Hints for the Amateur Hunter—W[illegible] Find, and Where to Find It.

The Great Game Regions o[illegible] Far West.

Chicago is essentially a game city, in[illegible] by a game people, and situated in the ce[illegible] a great game region. It used to be said, [illegible] occasions of the annual game dinners at [illegible] Tremont House, that an equal variety [illegible] fin, and feather could not be served up [illegible] city in the world; and it was probably t[illegible] no other city is the centre of a game-pro[illegible] region so vast and inexhaustible. From [illegible]ern Texas to British Columbia, and fr[illegible] Calumet River to the Rocky Mountains,—[illegible] Chicago's larder, whose varied contents c[illegible] us quickly, in good order, and at a light e[illegible] New York is moderately blessed with [illegible] and fishing grounds within an accessi[illegible]tance,—the Adirondacks, Blooming Grov[illegible] the Jersey and Long Island marshes, w[illegible] limited opportunities for salt-water an[illegible] but if her sportsmen would revel in the [illegible] game region of the continent, they must [illegible] Chicago. Once here, they can take their [illegible] either applying themselves to the sport c[illegible] hand, or preparing for a trip to the W[illegible] wilds.

IN CHICAGO'S VICINITY,

in localities which may be reached by a r[illegible] ride of from one to five hours, wild fowl a[illegible] abound in almost endless quantities, and [illegible] proper season of the year, it may be safe[illegible]mated that one-eighth of our male pop[illegible] indulge more or less in hunting and [illegible] The clerk, retaining his boyish propens[illegible] field sports, gets a "day off," and goes d[illegible] the Calumet for a little duck shooting, w[illegible] employer, laying his plans, takes a we[illegible] month of respite from his business care[illegible] a genial party, and goes off for a regular h[illegible] and fishing trip. Last August one [illegible] wealthiest of our business men fou[illegible] health giving way from too close appli[illegible] and, convinced that the alternative wa[illegible]plete prostration or a season of recreati[illegible] chose the latter, and went away on a six [illegible] hunt, accompanied by three or four friend[illegible] like himself, had been fairly driven [illegible] their counting-rooms. The excitement a[illegible] door exercise of the trip worked wonders, [illegible] addition to the gratifying results of the[illegible] with gun and tackle, they enjoyed the pr[illegible] satisfaction of having cheated several [illegible] and benefited several life insurance [illegible]panies.

SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS.

The abundance of game in the close vic[illegible] Chicago has led to the formation of nu[illegible] sportsmen's clubs, in the membership of [illegible] are found some of our heaviest merchan[illegible] capitalists. The object of these associ[illegible] aside from their pleasant social characte[illegible] provide convenient means of practice, w[illegible] which the best marksman soon becomes [illegible]rate, and also to jointly secure privileges [illegible] the individual could not enjoy. There a[illegible]eral shooting clubs in prosperous operat[illegible] the city, all having their field headquart[illegible] Dexter Park, where the greater part [illegible] pigeon shooting is done. A mammoth [illegible] has been erected, and, in the seas[illegible] is no uncommon thing to see u[illegible] of 25,000 pigeons housed in comfo[illegible] quarters, with plenty of light and ventila[illegible] stream of pure running water making it[illegible] through all the apartments, while the st[illegible] attention is paid to cleanliness. The [illegible] pigeons are caught by nets, mainly in Wis[illegible] and Michigan, and, being more difficult to [illegible] from traps than domesticated birds, the[illegible] preferred by sportsmen. After having [illegible] shot and killed, the birds are picked and dr[illegible] and the next day finds them on our hote[illegible] restaurant tables, and fine eating they [illegible] During the progress of tournaments, where [illegible] numbers are killed daily, the supply excee[illegible] local demand, and the birds are shipped in[illegible] New York, where Western pigeons com[illegible] good prices.

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The principal sportsmen's organization [illegible] Tolleston Club, which is exclusively com[illegible] of gentlemen who hunt and fish for ple[illegible] The club owns 80 acres of land about two [illegible] south of Tolleston Station, 30 miles from [illegible]cago, on the Michigan Central Railroad, an[illegible] erected and fitted up a comfortable hotel f[illegible] accommodation of members and their fr[illegible] The region abounds in duck and snipe, while [illegible] and pickerel swarm in the Calumet River, [illegible] skirts the club grounds. Boats, fishing-t[illegible] guns, and ammunition are provided for th[illegible] of the visitor, who finds at Tolleston an a[illegible] and variety of sport which will amply repa[illegible] journey.

CAMP MILLIGAN

is another favorite resort for those so fort[illegible] as to enjoy the friendship of the genial [illegible] Messrs. Monroe Heath and W. F. Mill[illegible] widely known in business circles as He[illegible] Milligan. These gentlemen, about three [illegible] ago, purchased 40 acres of land in the Kank[illegible] marsh, and have built a house capable of ac[illegible]modating about twenty guests. Camp Mil[illegible] is 18 miles from Crown Point, Ind., on the [illegible]burgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, th[illegible]tance between the railway and the camp [illegible] traversed by wagons. It is the habit of th[illegible] prietors to visit the camp twice or three ti[illegible] year, together with a small party of fri[illegible] each time remaining a week or two. Duc[illegible] plenty, the snipe shooting is good, with [illegible]sional geese and brant, and, altogether, [illegible] are few more pleasant resorts than this.

LORD PARKER'S SHOOTING BOX.

Directly adjoining Camp Milligan is the [illegible] of Lord Parker, a young English noblema[illegible] enormous wealth, who, with Captain Blak[illegible] business agent and general manager of [illegible] has come here for a four years' sojourn. H[illegible] purchased a tract containing 400 acres i[illegible] Kankakee marsh, and on the apex of a sim[illegible] knoll has erected a house costing $7,000, be[illegible] stables, dog kennels, etc. He calls it his s[illegible]ing-box, but is arranging to make a magni[illegible] estate of it in the course of time. The [illegible] marshy land is to be extensively ditched [illegible] rendered available for farming and stock-rai[illegible] while much attention will be paid to the cu[illegible]tion and preservation of game. In additio[illegible] a large shipment of blooded cattle and pig[illegible]ported from the finest herds in Great Bri[illegible] Lord Parker has also brought several pair[illegible] English pheasants with which to stock the[illegible]ber, while he has no end of dogs of the [illegible] English breeds. The place has been fitted [illegible] genuine British style, the furniture having [illegible] imported, and the sportsmen who are so [illegible]tunate as to enjoy the hospitality of Lord [illegible]ker and Captain Blake are loud in their prai[illegible] the fine establishment.

WHERE TO GO.

The great abundance of game accessible f[illegible] day's shooting has led to the establishment [illegible] large number of hunting headquarters in [illegible]ous parts of the district lying contiguous [illegible] Chicago—places where the city sportsman [illegible] find accommodations in the way of food, lod[illegible] if he desires it, dogs, guns, powder and s[illegible] boats, fishing tackle, a guide to the best [illegible] for game or fish, and a horse and wagon t[illegible] and come with, and bring in the plunder h[illegible] [illegible] These taverns are usually kep[illegible] skilled hunters, who make a good living [illegible] often a little more by moderate charges and [illegible] the sale of game. A list of them will serve [illegible] point out the way to such as are unacquain[illegible] with the localities. For duck and snipe shoot[illegible] the best places are at Hanns', near Tolleston [illegible] Dan. Owsley's, at Gibson Station, [illegible] Bowers', at Lake Station, and at Kl[illegible]man's, at Calumet, all on the Mi[illegible]gan Central Railroad; John Crider's, [illegible] Robertsdale, on the Fort Wayne Road; Benne[illegible] at Calumet, on the Michigan Central; Young[illegible] Dalton Station, on the Great Eastern; [illegible] Wilbur's, at Summit, on the Chicago, Alton [illegible] St. Louis; Joe Evans', on the Auxplain[illegible] River; Harry Daniels', at Nippissink Po[illegible] Dove McHenry; Morley's, at Long Brid[illegible] Grass Lake; and Sayle's Point, Lake Count[illegible] All those on the Chicago & Northwestern. [illegible] For quail, partridge, and rabbit shooting [illegible] favorite regions are Brush Hill, near Hinsd[illegible] the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ra[illegible]

[...]ntly qualified to make practical sugge[...] [...]n this important matter.

[...] party arrived in Sioux City in good time [...]ceeded to the enjoyment of the hospital[...] the good folk of the city, when they were [...]d from their merry-making by the sudden [...]rance of an ominous snow storm. Snow [...] didn't much affect the people of Sioux [...]but to our experienced excursionists it [...] direful import, and they concluded that [...]ooner they commenced to investigate the [...] of the back track, the sooner they [...]get back to the bosom of their fam[...] So the larder was hastily replenished [...] iron horse fed, and at 1:30 Wednesday [...]oon they started in the blinding storm for [...] They got as far as LeMars, where they [...] to telegraph through, but the lightning [...]'t work. The storm increased in fury, [...] was soon found impracticable for them to [...]rther, and they possessed themselves in [...]e until Friday morning, when Superin[...] Lincoln sent four men over the line [...] team to East Orange, where plucky [...] Bishop was engaged with his con[...]on train, with instructions to him to come [...] Le Mars with his train and men. This the [...] did, bringing with him fifty men. His [...] was turned, and, on Saturday morning, [...]rty left Le Mars, the construction train [...]head and breaking the way. No very [...]fficulty was experienced, and that night [...]eached Sheldon, fifty-eight miles. Sunday [...]g they left Sheldon and plunged further [...]e snow ocean. By working the men in [...] cises, six hours each, they managed to [...] through to Bigelow by 3 o'clock Saturday [...]oon. Here they remained over night, [...]njoyed the hospitalities of two young [...] bachelors, Frothingham and Morse, who [...] in their power to make the party com[...]e, and to whom the visitors feel greatly [...] Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, the [...] party again dashed into the misty curtain [...]g snow, and after a repetition of the [...] day's labors, reached Worthington at [...] the afternoon. Here they found them[...] disappointed, for the entire line from [...]point to St. James was a mass of [...] banks and ice formations. They [...]ded that it would be better to turn [...]and try and reach home by way of [...]f the eastern connections, and Tuesday [...]g they started back to Le Mars, leaving [...]ntendent Lincoln at Worthington, that [...] able officer declaring that he was going [...]e that railroad out or he would lobby a [...]rough the Legislature prohibiting snow[...] in the winter. On the way back the [...]men of the party "spelled" the laborers [...]n one snow-bank, and evinced an aston[...] dexterity at the shovels. [...]n Le Mars the party came home by way [...]erloo and Lyle, reaching this city last [...]

[...]rintendent Lincoln is still fighting snow [...] between Worthington and St. James.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

[...]nnati papers are now discussing: "The [...] and His Importance to Society."

[...]e St. Louis *Globe* is accused of borrowing [...]torial from the Nebraska City *Chronicle*.

[...]e old Masonic Temple in New Haven, Ct., [...]d at auction Saturday morning to H. P. [...] for $23,000.

[...]e building statistics of New Haven, Ct., [...] year, aggregate $1,500,000.

[...]muel Reed and Levi B. Tuttle have been [...] "not guilty" of causing the fire which [...]ed the village of Ayer, Mass.

[...] Amherst College, hereafter, the deport[...]f students will not be reckoned in making [...] rank, but they will be judged according [...] scholarship alone.

[...]e Boston Relief Committee give it as [...]inion that $1,000,000 will be needed to [...]hose dependent upon them through this [...]ncy.

[...] narrow-gauge railway, to open up the [...]and northeast, is the latest enterprise [...]s attracting the attention of Montrealers.

[...] Boston correspondent of the Hartford [...]t notices the numerous statues there, and [...] every Bostonian who dies with a high [...]d immediately has a statue erected to [...]

[...]uston has been defeated for State Capital [...]as. The vote stands, so far as heard [...] for Austin, 32,576; Houston, 19,735; [...]6,034.

[...]. Keeler, late Postmaster and Treasurer [...], Conn., has absconded with $10,000 be[...]g to his creditors and the town, having be[...]nvolved, by reason of stock speculations, [...]e town's money.

[...]ree weeks ago, George N. Peay, of Louis[...]Ky., left for New York to settle an estate. [...]draft was sent him for $4,700 to make the [...]ary payments. The draft was paid, and [...]ay is missing.

[...]ve years ago the person of the Mikado of [...] was held so sacred that it was a crime [...]able with death for any one to make a [...], painting, or likeness of him. Now he [...]d his photograph taken, and copies are [...] Yedo for 60 cents each.

[...]ss Funk, stabbed to death by his mis[...] at Circleville, Ohio, on Monday, was long [...]ler in Columbus. While there he seduced [...] Moore, and took her to Circleville. Badly [...]g her, she returned, and Funk followed, [...]ession, and took her back. Gamblers [...]ew the parties will take the part of the [...]

[...]peech on the occasion of the launching of [...]ssian iron-clad Hansa: "By order of His [...]y the Emperor, this corvette is to be [...]he Hansa. She is the first iron-clad ever [...] a German dock-yard, and her launch is a [...]al event in the history of the German [...] Her name is also a significant one; it re[...]s of a time when German fleets entirely [...]nded the North Sea and the Baltic. May [...]ne be of good augury, and may it be [...] to the Hansa to witness such a sight [...]ore."

[...]re is trouble in Ruatan, the island of [...]l delights. A number of men, who de[...] better name than guerillas, of Truxillo, [...] Honduras, and invaded Ruatan, carry[...] and sword. The Governor was deposed, [...] and he fled across the water. Another [...]or was immediately installed, but he was [...]ghting man, therefore was compelled to [...] place where the wild woodbines twine, [...] the peaceful inhabitants were compelled [...]astily. Houses were burned and planta[...]llaged, but we did not learn that any [...]blood was shed.—*New Orleans Republi[...]*

PERSONAL.

[...]. Hoffman is going to Europe in [...] for a couple of years.

[...]ers is getting to be as bad as Colfax. He [...]tired" five times.

[...] Rev. C. R. Fisher, of Hartford, Ct., had [...]ccounts done 1,302 marriages.

[...]. A. Rayhouser, of the Lafayette *Courier*, [...]didate for State Librarian of Indiana.

[...] Robert M. Kelley, editor of the Louis[...]*mercial*, has been appointed by Pre[...]nt Pension Agent.

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[...]le and Beer Clause of the Massa[...]chusetts Liquor Law.

From the Springfield Union, Nov. 15.

[...] Lord, probably the ablest Judge now [...] Superior Court bench in this State, has [...] liquor case at Lowell, that the clause [...] liquor law authorizing cities and towns [...]ve the sale of ale and beer in their lim[...]onstitutional and void, and that such a [...]ld be no defence for a liquor-seller arr[...] for such a sale. District Attorney Stearns, [...]city, as well as some of the other best [...] of the State, has always held a similar [...] and the decision of the Supreme Court, [...] the question now goes on the ruling of [...]ord, will be awaited with much interest.

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The Reasons Why Chicago is Acknowledged to Be a Game City.

Hints for the Amateur Hunter---What to Find, and Where to Find It.

The Great Game Regions of the Far West.

Chicago is essentially a game city, inhabited by a game people, and situated in the centre of a great game region. It used to be said, on the occasions of the annual game dinners at the old Tremont House, that an equal variety of fur, fin, and feather could not be served up in any city in the world; and it was probably true, for no other city is the centre of a game-producing region so vast and inexhaustible. From Southern Texas to British Columbia, and from the Calumet River to the Rocky Mountains,—this is Chicago's larder, whose varied contents come to us quickly, in good order, and at a light expense. New York is moderately blessed with hunting and fishing grounds within an accessible distance,—the Adirondacks, Blooming Grove Park, the Jersey and Long Island marshes, with unlimited opportunities for salt-water angling,—but if her sportsmen would revel in the richest game region of the continent, they must come to Chicago. Once here, they can take their choice, either applying themselves to the sport close at hand, or preparing for a trip to the Western wilds.

IN CHICAGO'S VICINITY,

in localities which may be reached by a railroad ride of from one to five hours, wild fowl and fish abound in almost endless quantities, and, at the proper season of the year, it may be safely estimated that one-eighth of our male population indulge more or less in hunting and fishing. The clerk, retaining his boyish propensity for field sports, gets a "day off," and goes down to the Calumet for a little duck shooting, while his employer, laying his plans, takes a week or a month of respite from his business cares, joins a genial party, and goes off for a regular hunting and fishing trip. Last August one of the wealthiest of our business men found his health giving way from too close application, and, convinced that the alternative was complete prostration or a season of recreation, he chose the latter, and went away on a six week's hunt, accompanied by three or four friends, who, like himself, had been fairly driven from their counting-rooms. The excitement and out-door exercise of the trip worked wonders, and, in addition to the gratifying results of their skill with gun and tackle, they enjoyed the profound satisfaction of having cheated several doctors and benefited several life insurance companies.

SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS.

The abundance of game in the close vicinity of Chicago has led to the formation of numerous sportsmen's clubs, in the membership of which are found some of our heaviest merchants and capitalists. The object of these associations, aside from their pleasant social character, is, to provide convenient means of practice, without which the best marksman soon becomes inaccurate, and also to jointly secure privileges which the individual could not enjoy. There are several shooting clubs in prosperous operation in the city, all having their field headquarters at Dexter Park, where the greater part of the pigeon shooting is done. A mammoth aviary has been erected, and, in the season, it is no uncommon thing to see upwards of 25,000 pigeons housed in comfortable quarters, with plenty of light and ventilation, a stream of pure running water making its way through all the apartments, while the strictest attention is paid to cleanliness. The wild pigeons are caught by nets, mainly in Wisconsin and Michigan, and, being more difficult to shoot from traps than domesticated birds, they are preferred by sportsmen. After having been shot and killed, the birds are picked and dressed, and the next day finds them on our hotel and restaurant tables, and fine eating they are. During the progress of tournaments, where large numbers are killed daily, the supply exceeds the local demand, and the birds are shipped in ice to New York, where Western pigeons command good prices.

THE TOLLESTON CLUB.

The principal sportsmen's organization is the Tolleston Club, which is exclusively composed of gentlemen who hunt and fish for pleasure. The club owns 80 acres of land about two miles south of Tolleston Station, 30 miles from Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railroad, and has erected and fitted up a comfortable hotel for the accommodation of members and their friends. The region abounds in duck and snipe, while bass and pickerel swarm in the Calumet River, which skirts the club grounds. Boats, fishing-tackle, guns, and ammunition are provided for the use of the visitor, who finds at Tolleston an amount and variety of sport which will amply repay the journey.

CAMP MILLIGAN

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LORD PARKER'S SHOOTING BOX.

Directly adjoining Camp Milligan is the estate of Lord Parker, a young English nobleman of enormous wealth, who, with Captain Blake, his business agent and general manager of affairs, has come here for a four years' sojourn. He has purchased a tract containing 400 acres in the Kankakee marsh, and on the apex of a timbered knoll has erected a house costing $7,000, besides stables, dog kennels, etc. He calls it his shooting-box, but is arranging to make a magnificent estate of it in the course of time. The rich marshy land is to be extensively ditched and rendered available for farming and stock-raising, while much attention will be paid to the cultivation and preservation of game. In addition to a large shipment of blooded cattle and pigs, imported from the finest herds in Great Britain, Lord Parker has also brought several pairs of English pheasants with which to stock the timber, while he has no end of dogs of the best English breeds. The place has been fitted up in genuine British style, the furniture having been imported, and the sportsmen who are so fortunate as to enjoy the hospitality of Lord Parker and Captain Blake are loud in their praise of the fine establishment.

WHERE TO GO.

The great abundance of game accessible for a day's shooting has led to the establishment of a large number of hunting headquarters in various parts of the district lying contiguous to Chicago—places where the city sportsman may find accommodations in the way of food, lodging if he desires, dogs, guns, powder and shot, boats, fishing tackle, a guide to the best spots for game or fish, and a horse and wagon to go and come with, and bring in the plunder if he gets any. These taverns are usually kept by skilled hunters, who make a good living and often a little more by moderate charges and by the sale of game. A list of them will serve to point out the way to such as are unacquainted with the localities. For duck and snipe shooting the best places are at Hanns', near Tolleston Station; Dan. Owsley's, at Gibson Station, Tom Bowers', at Lake Station, and at Kleinman's, at Calumet, all on the Michigan Central Railroad; John Crider's, at Riverdale, on the Fort Wayne Road; Benner's, at Calumet, on the Michigan Central; Young's, at Dalton Station, on the Great Eastern; Jack Wilbur's, at Summit, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; Joe Evans', on the Auxplaines River; Harry Daniels', at Nippissink Point, on McHenry; Merley's, at Long Bridge, Fox Lake; and Sayle's Point, Lake County,—all these on the Chicago & Northwestern.

For quail, partridge, and rabbit shooting the favorite regions are Brush Hill, near Hinsdale, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road; Hebron and Hobart, Hebron and Dalton's, on the Great Eastern; very fair shooting at Tolleston, and plenty of partridges and rabbits at Deerfield, seven miles by stage from Highland Park, on the Milwaukee Road.

Woodcock shooting is scarce at the best, but the hunter can expect fair success at the Sag, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, close to the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, on the Auxplaines, and on the headwaters of the North Branch of the Chicago.

Prairie chickens are not found in any considerable number near Chicago, and are not much sought by our sportsmen, who can devote themselves to duck, quail, and snipe to much better advantage.

For snipe-shooting, above Summit is pronounced to be the best place, while Lemont and Lockport are not without their claims in this regard.

The canvas-back duck, pronounced by sportsmen to be the king of wild fowl, is extremely scarce in this locality, and it is only semi-occasionally that any are shot. The great canvas-back spot is Lake Koskonong, Wis., about five hours' ride on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad. Here they are found in large numbers, feeding on the celery and wild rice of the marshes along the lake. They are also quite plentiful near Davenport, Iowa.

THE BEST TIME OF YEAR

for shooting game is laid down by those who ought to know, as follows: Duck, from Aug. 1 to May 1, though the shooting stops in this climate as soon as the streams freeze up; prairie chickens, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July 4, to Jan. 1; snipe, from the time the frost leaves the ground until May 1; partridge, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; quail, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1. These are the seasons when the true sportsman shoots game—the time when they are in the best condition for eating, and when they are not breeding, and may be killed without danger of exterminating. In the absence of any suitable or adequate law for the protection of game, the pot hunters are enabled to slaughter and trap and destroy at will, but it is confidently expected that the next Legislature will pass the Game law drawn up by the various shooting clubs of Chicago, or some enactment similar to it.

WHERE TO FISH.

There are no end of places where a man may go and fish, but it is quite important to know where he may go and catch something. Pickerel fishing is fine at Tolleston, Lake Station, and at Joe Evans' place; the best bass and general fishing is at Abe Kleinman's, near Calumet, while the most popular resort for perch is at South Chicago. At all these places boats and tackle can be procured. For brook trout fishing, the nearest points are Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, and Minnesota.

THE MARKET SUPPLY.

No small number of persons in and about Chicago shoot game for the market, the supply for which is also largely derived from trapping. These people are known as pot hunters, and are looked down upon by the real sportsmen, who shoot wholly for the health, pleasure, and excitement the pastime affords, and who make it a rule never to bag more game than can be used by themselves and friends. They never shoot out of season, and are extremely solicitous lest the best game should be exterminated by reason of the reckless greed of those who make a living with the fowling-piece. The market hunters kill game whenever they can find it, and the more the better. They are splendid shots, of course, and frequently graduate into champion marksmen. Captain Bogardus, of Illinois, the champion of America, is generally regarded as the best field shot in the world. He has still a challenge outstanding in which he offers to take the field against any man for $5,000 a side, or upwards, the winner to have the game killed by both. This challenge has never been accepted, and it is probable that the burly marksman of Elkhart will continue to enjoy his distinction unmolested. Len. Williams, of Buffalo, has hunted about Chicago, for the market, for the past eighteen years, and has made money by it, often clearing as high as $2,000 a season. The Kleinman brothers, George and Henry, are also very successful in this pursuit. The life of the market hunter is no easy one. He must be up in the morning and cook his breakfast, feed his horse, and drive to the stubble fields, reaching there by daylight, in time for the early-feeding birds. After returning with a well-filled bag, the game must be cleaned, stuffed inside with clean, dry grass, and hung up where there is plenty of fresh air. This, with his other work, will occupy the greater portion of the day, so that he has only time to go out again for the late afternoon shooting, and must spend the evening preparing this lot for market.

LARGER GAME.

Tributary to Chicago, and accessible to her sportsmen, is the vast, wild region lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains—a region probably more famous for its game than any other on earth. Since the construction of the railways across the continent, these great hunting grounds have become the favorite resort of Chicagoans and of parties organized and fitted out in this city. Lieutenant General Sheridan has always been the leading spirit and the chief guide of these excursions, some of which have been rendered notable by the participation of scions of the royal and aristocratic houses of Europe. At the present time a party of Chicago gentlemen, including W. F. Milligan, Alex. Sample, Benj. Barton, and others, are absent on a buffalo hunt on the North Platte. When last heard from they had reached Fort McPherson, and were on the point of starting out, though a heavy snow had fallen, and a furious storm was then prevailing. But they went to have a hunt, and were not to be scared off by the trivial circumstance of snow. West of the Missouri River there are

TWO GREAT HERDS OF BUFFALO,

the Northern herd ranging from the Yellowstone Valley to British Columbia, and the Southern herd from the Republican River on the Kansas line, down to Southern Texas. Both these herds are very large, and comprise nearly all the Buffalo east of the Rocky Mountains. The Southern herd has been estimated to contain at least 500,000 animals. Of late years the buffalo have been increasing rapidly, as the removal of the various Indian tribes to reservations has decreased the slaughter, while the wholesale poisoning of the wolves or cayotes for their skins by the soldiers since the war, has given the young buffalo calves a chance which they have improved to excellent advantage.

ELK, ANTELOPE, DEER, ETC.

In the country watered by the Upper Missouri River are found the mountain sheep, big horns, elk, antelope, and black-tail deer, in great numbers; while south of the Republican River, the antelope, elk, and red-tail deer abound plentifully. In Texas and the Indian Territory are the vast wild turkey roosts of America. In one of these, named Sheridan's roost, 5,000 of these royal birds were found roosting at one time. The red-tail deer also ranges this region. Fine bear hunting may be secured along the Yellowstone and North Platte, in the Neobara country, where there are a sufficient number of black, brown, and grizzly bruins to make it quite interesting to the luckless hunter who should fail to hit a vital spot the first time. All these regions contribute their animal products to Chicago, and help to make her reputation as the gamest city on the continent.

Economy, Simplicity, Safety, and Power.

There has long been felt a necessity for a steam engine which would combine economy, simplicity, safety, and power, and yet be portable. This necessity has been met, in the completion of an engine wherein old principles are applied in an entirely new manner, and with an ingenuity most remarkable. We refer to the Harris Patent Rotary Steam Engine, now on exhibition, and in actual operation, at No. 86½ Market street, Central Block. This engine is not only a wonder and an astonishment to the mechanical world, but in it ingenuity and simplicity are so wonderfully combined that the uninitiated in machinery are amazed. The chief peculiarities of this engine are in the boiler and the manner of applying the steam. The boiler is an upright cylinder, the parts of which are screwed together, and so constructed that the expansion or contraction of one part will not affect another. By repeated experiments, this boiler has proven itself absolutely non-explosive, and it may therefore be used with perfect safety, where the piston engine could not be. It may be taken apart or put together by one man, thus making it of especial service for portable sawmills, mining operations, or farmers. To describe the manner in which the steam is applied would require such an intimate knowledge of steam engines, and such an ingenuity of language, as the writer does not possess, but a few of its general advantages may be enumerated. The difficulty with most new inventions consists in the fact that the various parts are so peculiar, that new and expensive machinery is required to produce them. While this engine and boiler are entirely new in design, they can be constructed in any ordinary machine shop. Another advantage is, that it can be taken apart or put together by one man, and hauled on the lightest wagon or carried on the backs of mules, thus rendering it of especial service in country saw-mills, farm work, or mining operations. Because of the cheapness of this engine, it seems especially useful for driving printing presses and for all manner of trades where steam power would be applied but for the expensive machinery necessary to use it. The engine is being exhibited by its inventor, who proposes to sell a limited number of State rights. Will not Chicago capitalists interest themselves in this invention, and secure to our city something the demand for which shall build up extensive machine works? Many of these engines are in use at the East, where they have given most perfect satisfaction.

Removal.

G. P. Randall & Co., architects, have removed to the Morrison Block, corner of Clark and Madison streets.

Jacob A. Wolford

will open his new establishment to-day at the old stand, No. 122 South Clark street, and invites a call from all his old friends and the public in general.

IMMIGRATION.

Letter From Mr. Fritz Anneke, Agent of the German Society.

Additional Facts Concerning the Treatment of Emigrants Passing Through Chicago.

How "Our Policemen are Constantly by Their Side."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issues of Oct. 19 and Oct. 30 last, highly interesting articles concerning immigrants and the many wrongs committed on them were published. On Oct. 31 the *Evening Post* directly and unblushingly dared to contradict your communications. That sheet dared to say:

> The spreading of such stuff over the country is a slander upon the city, and its effect is direct damage. The paper that publishes it is guilty of unfriendship to the community on whose support it depends, and those journals that repeat the recital should, as a matter of justice, declare that the alleged "facts" have little or no existence outside a reporter's imagination. Immigrants are received and taken care of here as kindly and as honestly as in any city of the Union. Our policemen are constantly by their side; and any attempt to impose upon, defraud, or abuse them, is certain to meet with instant punishment. In fact, they are safer here than in New York; for we have no Commissioners to extort a tax from them, no systematic dens of suffering into which to drag them by authority.

Now, sir, of the here cited assertions of the *Evening Post*, every sentence is a gross falsehood. The writer of the article in question has proven himself to be greatly ignorant, a know-nothing, or a man who dares to strike truth right in the face. This communication was caused by an occurrence which I witnessed on last Sunday night,—one of those many shameless abusings of immigrants which were so graphically narrated in your issues of Oct. 19 and 30, and which almost every day reoccur. I shall describe it hereafter.

Having been Agent of the German Society of Chicago, a society established for the purpose of aiding and protecting immigrants and the friendless three years since, and having devoted all my time and all my energy to that task, I consider myself to be somewhat of an authority in the matter of immigration and of the way immigrants usually are treated. With the experiences of three years behind me, I only can state that your articles heretofore mentioned, as far as they gave a picture of the abuses committed upon immigrants and the non-interference of our public officers, contained the truth, nothing but the truth; but by far, not yet the whole truth. Mr. George Schneider, President of the German Society; Mr. H. Claussenius, at present Vice President, and formerly President of the same; Mr. C. Knobelsdorff, at present one of the Directors, and formerly President of our Society, and a great many other gentlemen of high standing in our community, will fully approve my assertions. If your reporters will occasionally call at our office, our official books always will be open to them, and a great many interesting facts can be taken therefrom, facts by far more interesting than the every days' police report and similar common stuff.

Our worthy Mayor, Mr. Joseph Medill, when called upon some time ago by the advocates of our antiquated Temperance and Sunday laws, very composedly pronounced the great word, that he was bound to execute all laws and ordinances, and that he conscientiously would do so. Well, sir, Mr. Medill, upon the instigation of his temperance and Sabbath friends, is strenuously at work executing the laws which *they* like, to do the best he can, in order to suppress the sale of all kinds of beverages on Sunday. The police force, instead of attending to the protection of life and property, are set to smelling after lager beer, and other liquors, and indicting the sellers and drinkers thereof,—people who do not interfere with the rights of others, and who do not harm anybody, except, perhaps, occasionally themselves. I take the liberty of calling the attention of Mr. Medill to the laws for the protection of human life and property, and ordinances concerning the obstruction of sidewalks, concerning swindling, gambling, concerning hackmen, runners, immigrant houses, etc., all of which every day are trampled under foot a hundred times.

The *Evening Post*, by asserting that "immigrants are received and taken care of here as kindly and as honestly as in any city of the Union," and furthermore, that "our policemen are constantly by their sides, and any attempt to impose upon, defraud, or abuse them, is certain to meet with instant punishment"—the *Evening Post*, I say, by making these assertions, commits an impudent falsehood. About two years ago I called the attention of our Police Commissioners to the ordinances regulating the business of hackmen, runners, immigrant taverns, etc., informed them of the numberless violations of those ordinances, and asked to have them executed, and for that purpose and for the protection of immigrants in general, to have well-instructed and German-speaking policemen stationed at every railroad depot, where immigrants arrive. My "petition," as the Police Commissioners pleased to style it, was graciously granted, and a resolution to that effect was passed, but it was never executed. Whether the fault was with the Commissioners or with the Superintendent of Police, I do not know; I only know this much, that since I have lived in the City of Chicago, not one, but many, screws have been loose in our Police Department.

Now, to the occurrence alluded to further above: On Sunday night last, shortly before 11 o'clock, I stepped on the train of the Northwestern Railroad, then prepared to start for Milwaukee. There were between fifty and sixty immigrants on that train, every one of whom, by an agent of a widely-known omnibus firm, had been cheated out of at least 50 cents, some of them of a higher amount, they not being provided with United States currency, and the agent graciously taking a German thaler, the value of which is 80 cents, for 50 cents. This kind of cheating your readers are acquainted with, it having been described in your articles above mentioned. To repeat it, in short the cheat is performed thus: One of these agents enters the train a quarter of an hour before it reaches Chicago, talks to the immigrants something about checks, tickets, etc., which they do not understand, and then simply demands 50 cents apiece. The immigrants, not comprehending what the fellow says to them, and believing him to be a railroad officer, without murmuring, pay what he demands, and receive an omnibus ticket, which they very seldom, if ever, use. Those tickets usually are taken from the cheated immigrants, either by other agents of the omnibus company or by runners, who share the profits resulting therefrom with the agents. Of all the immigrants I met with on the Sunday night train, none had used the omnibus tickets imposed upon them. So far as I could I have taken down their names and places of destination.

At the same time and place, I witnessed another shameless imposition upon immigrants. Quite a number of them, from 20 to 30, who intended to leave for Milwaukee, were left behind under the pretence that there was no room for them on the train. Some railroad official had told them so, and had refused them access to the cars. I had no opportunity to further investigate that matter, and find out the guilty official; but I succeeded in saving those poor people from being driven out of the depot, which some subordinate official undertook to do, in order to chase the immigrants into some tavern.

And where were the police, who, according to the false assertions of the *Evening Post*, "constantly are by their side?" Nowhere,—at least not where their place of duty was. Very likely they were peeping through the keyhole of the front, or rear, or side door of some saloon, or smelling after beer or other liquors, in order to execute the laws in consonance with Mayor Medill's notions.

By asserting "that immigrants are safer here than in New York; for we have no commissioners to extort a tax from them, no systematized dens of suffering into which to drag them by authority"—by asserting this the *Evening Post* commits another gross error. Mr. George Schneider, President, Mr. H. Claussenius, Vice President of our Society, as mentioned above, and I myself have carefully looked into the institutions created by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, and by our own experience, aside from the almost daily intercourse in writing, which we entertain with the Commissioners of Emigration, we have come to the conviction the institution of Castle Garden and of Ward's Island connected therewith is one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon immigrants,—in spite of some occasional misdoings as are of daily occurrence in all branches of our social and political life,—and it is only to be wished that the institution be made a national one, and the protection of immigrants be extended all over the United States.

In conclusion, allow me to narrate some very simple facts, which are tending somewhat to exemplify the utility and the doings of our German Society. While, a few days ago, late in the evening, my assistant, Mr. Endres, with six immigrants, had gone to a tavern, to recover money swindled out of them, a performance which he successfully achieved, another immigrant called upon me in order to refind his family, a wife and four children, whom, early in the morning, he had left in some emigrant house. He had not the slightest idea over what road he had travelled, or at what depot he had arrived; not the slightest idea of the name of his tavern-keeper, or of the street, number, or location, where he had left his family. He simply had stepped out of the house, had taken a walk, and entirely lost himself. The only description he could give of the lost tavern was this, that the proprietor of the house wore long whiskers, and that there was a big black dog in the house. With these points, after running through the city for about two hours, I succeeded in finding the tavern and returning my Mecklenburgian friend to his sorrowful family. Now, if that man, instead of finding his way to the German Society, should have happened to fall into the hands of our police, who, according to the *Evening Post*, "are constantly by their side," he would have been taken care of by being locked up, together with criminals, in one of those dirty dens, our police stations. Experience has taught us that this is the way "our policemen are constantly by the side of immigrants." Yours, &c.,

FRITZ ANNEKE,
Agent German Society of Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Nov. 22, 1872.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

It was altogether quite too absurd to expect that the Presidential election could pass off in this city without a single disturbance, or without planting some seeds for future harvests of litigation and ill-blood. For the credit of our belligerent name among the nations we are happy to state that a libel suit has come to the rescue. Chicago's reputation, the law reporter may be allowed to remark, is saved; thus: One President of the United States made a requisition for 500,000 animated targets. The Thirteenth Ward (now Sixteenth) formed its Draft Association in common with all the other wards extant on that patriotic occasion, and Lawrence Proudfoot became its Treasurer. The purpose of the association was to receive the money subscriptions of citizens toward the good and glorious object of paying bounties to all and sundry who might seek through the good offices of that particular Draft Association the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth; and Mr. Proudfoot's pleasing duty it was to receive and dispose of such subscriptions. At the polling place in the Sixteenth Ward, on the last Presidential election, William H. Snyder in a loud voce made certain assertions respecting the destination of some $3,000 or $4,000 of those bounty funds, which THE TRIBUNE declines to repeat, since they are actionable. And now comes Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot, with his suit in the Supreme Court against William H. Snyder, placing his damages at $10,000 in trespass on the case; affirming that said Snyder was one of the committee that signed a certificate showing his (Proudfoot's) accounts to be all right; and that if he (Snyder) now said otherwise, on Presidential election day, or any other day, he should be convicted as a liar and a villain and a malicious libeller by his own signature, to the extent of $10,000 aforesaid. Hence the action.

The long-contested suit of Maher v. Garrish was brought to a temporary stand-still, yesterday, by a verdict by the jury for $16,700 in favor of Hugh Maher, with the invariable addendum of a motion for a new trial by the defendant. This is a suit for damages by the failure of the defendant to carry out a conveyance of certain lands at Englewood (72 acres), which he agreed to sell to the plaintiff. These lands are well situated, and at one time belonged to Maher, who sold them to other parties, when they passed through various hands until they became the property of this defendant. At that time, the outside value would not have exceeded $500, and it is now estimated at fully $5,000 per acre. After the defendant had become possessed of the property, he entered into negotiations for its transfer to Maher, and finally agreed on the terms of sale, but for some reason or other failed to carry out the contract. Meanwhile Garrish, having seen that the piece of land was advancing, and that it was sure to still further advance, firmly held on to the property, and Maher, in 1868, commenced suit to compel the performance of the contract, or to obtain the amount he claimed to have lost by its non-fulfilment. The jury yesterday found that the plaintiff's exact damages herein were $16,700, and gave him a verdict for that amount. They based their calculation on the fact that Maher was able at one time to sell his bargain at an advance of $22,000.

State's Attorney Reed yesterday filed an information against James Dillon for stealing from his father the sum of $1,025. The prisoner is a youth of about 12 years of age, and stands charged with taking the money from his father's bureau, in a drawer of which the latter had placed it. The father had been saving for some years, with the object of buying a little property, and imprudently allowed the place of concealment to become known to his hopeful son. The boy shared the ill-gotten money with another lad, with whom he immediately left this city for New York, where they entered upon such a career of dissipation that the attention of the police was directed to them and they were arrested, and the facts ascertained. About $400 was found on them when they were taken into custody. The father, who is the prosecuting witness, yesterday asked that his son be sent to the Reform School. The lad pleaded guilty, and the Court sentenced him accordingly to the Reform School for 11 months, where, it is hoped he may learn the error of his ways.

Fuller & Rainforth, the celebrated, not to say world-famous, fortunes-to-be-made-in-a-few-days-without-trouble-and-without-capital advertisers, were, yesterday, up before Judge Porter, but the jury failed to agree, and were discharged, thus verifying once more the legend which has been inscribed on the Koran of the police for ages past, that "there ain't no jury in this here West which can be got together that will find that there Rainforth guilty of anything."

Sidney A. Kent, assignee of the estate of Peyton R. Chandler, in bankruptcy, was yesterday empowered to sell, by public or private sale, the following stocks, belonging to the estate: 500 shares of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, of Chicago, pledged as security for a $50,000 loan, to the Windham Provident Institution for Savings, Brattleboro, Vt., and an additional loan to the same institution of $5,000, in connection with E. L. Keith & Co., and 200 shares of stock issued by the same company, pledged as a security for a loan of $50,000 from Jillet & King, Chicago, said stock not to be sold for a less sum than the several debts they are pledged to secure. The order is dated Nov. 21, and entered as of yesterday.

By agreement of counsel, in the matter of Hiram G. Roberts, in the County Court, yesterday, the jury empanelled to try the question of alleged fraud was discharged, and the case submitted to Court, who found the charge not proved, and defendant was discharged.

James Leffell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court, against Dement & Jerome, of Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, for $5,000, in assumpsit.

To their unspeakable joy, the unemployed jurors who were waiting, like friend Micawber, for something to turn up in the new trial line in the United States Courts, were yesterday dismissed by Judge Blodgett until Monday.

There will be an examination of Mr. Munn, in bankruptcy, at 10 o'clock this morning, in behalf of New York creditors.

On motion of Wirt Dexter, Abner Smith was yesterday admitted to the United States Courts.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW.—319—Howell v. Hartford Fire Insurance Company; on motion of plaintiff by attorney, defendant ruled to plead by Dec. 1, 1872. 61[...]—Hough v. Woodruff; parties by attorneys, and jury came again—W. G. Ackerman v. Thomas Wickham; application to restore judgment of Feb. 6, 1869, and same to be heard second Monday of February, 1873.

CHANCERY.—65—Perkins v. Keator; defendant's demurrer to bill submitted to Court by agreement upon written arguments, and taken under advisement.

NEW SUITS.

W. G. Ackerman v. Thos. Wickham; application to restore judgment in an action for ejectment from the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 12, north, and Range 7 east of the 4th principal meridian.—James Leffell & Co., of Springfield, O., v. John Dement, and Moses Jerome, of Dixon, Lee County, Ill., partners; assumpsit, $5,000; Lyman & Jackson, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

BANKRUPTCY.—2,121—Peyton R. Chandler; order to assignee to sell certain property (see notes). 2,107—Peter Adler; on petition, leave to assignee to sell land at public auction, free of mortgages after 20 days' notice, proceeds to be brought into Court to be distributed to the parties holding incumbrances. 2,124—Daniel Mason; adjudication by default; warrant returnable before Johnson, Dec. 23, 1872.

NEW SUITS.

Thomas Buckly, assignee of the Home Insurance Company, v. Theodore Weber; assumpsit, $700; Wm. H. Holden attorney.—Same v. Thomas Lynch; assumpsit, $3,000; same attorney.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—1,895—Tompkins v. Tyler; time to file bill of exceptions extended 60 days. 2,441—Franklin v. Murphy; cause set for Monday next. 2,826—Blackall v. Lamar Insurance Company; Court finds for plaintiff; damages $2,612.30 and judgment. 2,801—Chicago Turnverein v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment $2,635. 3,190—Knolt v. Perry; appeal dismissed with procedendo at defendant's costs for want of affidavit of merits. 3,189—Stein v. Halvorsen; same order. 3,342—Ovington v. Lee; order of 11th inst. set aside, and exceptions by plaintiff. 3,248—Hathaway v. Race; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 3,008—Colehour v. People's Insurance Company; same. 3,029—Same v. State Insurance Company; same. 3,154—Hayward v. Knudsen; default. 3,100—Seavey v. Commercial Insurance Company; leave to plaintiff to amend all papers and proceedings by making form of action covenant. 3,161—Schureman et al. v. Same; same order. 3,007—Schureman v. Same; same order. 2,798—Horton v. Commercial Insurance Company; default. Street & Wayne, of Chatfield, v. Thompson & Short; leave to file petition; and summons ordered. 2,166—Clark v. Bradley et al.; death of Tuckett suggested; submitted to court; finding defendants not guilty, and property in T. M. Bradley, Sheriff, etc., and judgment, and *retorno habendo*. 634 A.—Maher v. Gerrish; verdict for plaintiff $16,700 damages; motion for new trial.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—920—Waller v. Montgomery; leave to complainant to amend bill, and rule on defendant to answer by first day of next term. 730—George v. Jane Ann Thorp; proof of publication, default, and reference to Magruder. 898—National Bank of Commerce of Chicago v. Marsh et al.; demurrer of Abbott overruled, and rule to answer in ten days. 883—Marie v. John B. Tack; proof of publication, default, and reference to Magruder. 628—O'Brien v. Sullivan; dismissed by complainant's solicitor.

NEW SUITS.

41,415—Leopold v. Margaret Dankworth; divorce; desertion alleged. 41,416—Edmund C. Bailey v. Juliette and Julia R. Hubbard; petition for mechanic's lien; W. M. Greenwood, attorney. 41,417—Chicago Composite Granite Company v. Carl Seifert and Jonathan Edwards; petition for mechanic's lien; W. W. Perkins, attorney. 41,418—Paul Rothbarth v. Caroline and Conrad Schnell; petition for mechanic's lien; same attorney. 41,419—Olive M. v. James H. Halsey; divorce; cruelty, desertion, and profanity alleged. 41,420—George W. Travor & Co., for use of Wm. Hanley, v. City of Chicago; assumpsit, $1,500; C. J. Richardson, attorney. 41,421—Henry Greenebaum & Co. v. Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago; assumpsit, $3,000; Moore & Caulfield, attorneys. 41,422—Simon Becker v. Frank P. Hawkins, Thomas B. Willard, and Volney E. Rusco; assumpsit, $1,600; George Gardner, attorney. 41,423—John Dailey v. W. T. Templeton; assumpsit, $2,000; M. P. Brady, attorney. 41,424—James H. Gilbert v. Lovira Taylor and all whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title to Sub-Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Givins & Gilbert's Subdivision of the east 152 feet of Lots 17 and 18 in Alice Lynch's Subdivision of part of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 39, north of Range 14; Gary Brothers. 41,425—Robert C. Givins v. Same; same for Sub-lots 1, 2, and 3 in same subdivision. 41,426—Mary D. Allen v. Same; same for Sub-lots 10, 11, and 12, in same subdivision. 41,427—Chas. A. Street et al. v. Michael Thompson et al.; petition to supply record. 41,428—Robt. O. Fuller, Chas. B. Dana, and Eustace C. Fritz v. Moses A. Thayer, Wm. D. Ward, and John N. Ridgley; assumpsit, $1,500; Buell & Meech, attorneys. 41,429—McLeland and Saga v. Nick. T. Carth; assumpsit, $1,000; Geo. S. Sandercock. 41,430—Schmidt and Gibbons v. E. Burkhardt and Jno. Feeney; assumpsit, $1,000; G. S. Sandercock, attorney. 41,431—Same v. David Reed and Jas. Dawson; $2,000. 41,432—John J. Montague v. Jno. C. Frank and Herman Schaub; same, $800; Wm. H. Holden, attorney. 41,433—Favor v. McDonough; appeal. 41,434—O'Brien v. Repinnig; same. 41,435—Bonham v. Pratt; same. 41,436—Voss v. Scheverfurth et al.; same. 41,437—Margaret J. Krebs v. Joseph J. Blanchard; confession of judgment on a note of $4,000. 41,438—John H. Mortimer et al. v. Charles E. Godfrey; assumpsit, $2,000; Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys. 41,439—Albert R. Cooke v. Hugh Brown; assumpsit, $500; Fredk. L. Kinney, attorney. 41,440—McCarthy v. Doane et al.; appeal. 41,441—Wm. H. Lunt et al. v. Hugh Maher; debt $1,733.33, damages $1,000; Hugh A. White, attorney. 41,442—Stephen R. Lunt et al. v. R. M. Welch and D. M. Reynolds; assumpsit, $1,000; same attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—788—Bensley v. Harrigan; appeal dismissed on call with procedendo for want of prosecution. 783—Merz v. Handchild; jury find verdict for defendant; motion by plaintiff for new trial. 790—Arado v. Silver; jury find verdict for defendant; motion by plaintiff for new trial. 269—O'Donnell v. Lynch; time to file bill of exceptions extended twenty days.

Call for Monday, 312 to 320, inclusive.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—1,554—C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Peterson; claims of respondent in Block 62, not heretofore tried, set for first day of next term. 1,022—Toane v. Howland; rule on plaintiff to permit defendant to take papers. 888—Bessler v. Stephani; leave to take papers. 853—Young v. Fitzgerald; defendant found guilty; motion for new trial by defendant. 1,554—C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Peterson; motion for new trial on behalf Carpenter and brother, overruled and judgment on finding of jury, defendant to have possession of premises till Dec. 1 to pay defendant amount of award. 841—Schmidt v. Zimmerman; motion by defendant to dismiss; jury trial, G. N. 4,586—Damier v. St. Clair; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, per stipulation filed. 680—Webber v. McKentz; judgment on verdict.

CALL—343 to 355 inclusive for Monday.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,311—Kaempfer v. Lamar Insurance Company; Court finds for plaintiff; damages, $2,000 and judgment. 2,014—Chamberlin v. Stearns; evidence heard; judgment, $413.94. 2,643—The Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company v. *Free Press* Printing Company; default; damages, $959.50. 221—Price v. Leslie; jury trial resumed.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—593—Jarboe v. Briggs et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed, and order of sale; leave to withdraw certain papers. 408—Rawson v. Clarke; by agreement of parties, leave to withdraw bill and answer, and leave to file bill instanter, as of 29d May, 1872. 339—Trustees of Schools of Section 39 v. Cracken; decree of Sept. 16, 1872, set aside, and decree of July 20, 1871, altered and amended, etc. 538—John v. Caroline Wendorf; cause heard, and decree.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY—725—William v. Eliza Corbley; cause heard and decree. 507—Lizzie v. Frederick Rheude; cause heard and decree. 679—Rorke v. Conden; default and reference heretofore entered set aside; suggestion of marriage of defendant, Mary E. Condon, with John Gubbins; their answer filed; personal service on other adult defendants, except Daniel McGuire, who is appointed guardian *ad litem* of Jane McGuire; Theo. Schintz appointed for M. & A. Simms; his answer filed, and reply thereto.

NEW SUITS.

4,935—Alex. E. Guilds, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Hy L. Curran, (?) deceased, v. Thomas Quayle and James McKeown; assumpsit, $4,000; John J. McKinnon, attorney. 4,936—L. H. Ellickson v. Hy J. Clements et al.; petition for mechanic's lien; J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker, attorneys. 4,937—James B. Sullivan v. L. H. Ellickson and Anna Brown; injunction restraining the payment of any money by Brown to Ellickson on account of any debt she may owe him, and restraining Ellickson from collecting said money, or making any assignment of his property or confessing judgment, or taking any steps to enable creditors to obtain his property, until a judgment against him has been satisfied in favor of the plaintiff; John Woodbridge, solicitor. 4,938—William S. Johnstone v. Ira C. McAllister; assumpsit, $1,200; J. B. Vaughan, attorney. 4,939—Merritt T. Cole v. Martin Kimball and Andrew E. Fuller; petition to restore record of judgment of $1,492.00, in a suit brought by Lee, Fenton & Phillips; Miller, Frost & Lewis, attorneys. 4,940—Downer v. Wadsworth; appeal. 4,941—Carlton Ellis and Carlos Ellis v. Ira C. McAllister; assumpsit, $10,000; J. B. Vaughan, attorney. 4,942—W. J. Keenan & Co. v. —— Harden, of the State of Missouri; attachment for a debt of $1,060; McKinnon & Marsh, attorneys. 4,943—Rigney v. Cronan; appeal. 4,944—Wilbur v. Champlin; same. 4,945—Rogers v. Beinber; same. 4,946—Dolan v. Byrne; same.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

John Pfund; Jacob Becker's claim withdrawn, with original notes. Lorenzo Eldridge; Administrators answer to citation and are discharged, with orders to file their account within ten days, and pay costs. Silas W. Port; citation to Administrator, returnable 29th November at 10 a. m., to have an award made for widow. Mary E. Clark; decree of Superior Court, establishing will, to be spread of record. Robert Wilson; John Reid ordered to give up certain property to administrator at costs of estate; leave to administrator to sell personal property by private sale. Styles E. Sturges; citation to C. H. Scanlan continued to 29th inst. Jacob Maser; inventory approved. George Keboll; inventory, appraisement, and award approved. Johann Phillip; will proven; letters testamentary to F. W. Ettinghausen and his bond for $.00 approved. Hubert Herig; widow's selection filed. Edward A. McLachlin et al., minors; inventory and accounts of guardian approved. Andrew Talley; charge of appraisers. Constantin Daigni; files restored, and administratrix discharged from citation. In the matter of Hiram G. Roberts, jury trial for alleged fraud, case submitted to Court and jury discharged; Court finds the charge not proved; defendant discharged.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

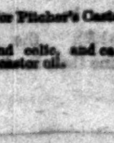
[*Judge Porter.*]

James Dillon, larceny; plea of guilty; eleven months in the Reform School. Frank Watson; jury trial; larceny from a house on Wabash avenue; term fixed at ten years in the Penitentiary. Fuller & Rainforth; jury trial; jury discharged.

—In Salisbury, Mass., Saturday, Samuel Dow, convicted of larceny, while left alone a few minutes, attempted to escape, and was caught by the neck in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself. He was dead when found. He was 60 years old, and leaves a family.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You lie, Villain!



Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone, and Muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings,—softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria.

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S.

Grand Re-opening for the Winter Season, MONDAY, NOV. 25.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE PEERLESS

MORLACCHI

Supported by a full Dramatic Company, Artistic Ballet, Company of Zouaves, the whole forming a troupe of

30 Artists and 100 Auxiliaries.

In conjunction with the above the renowned musical artists THE PRAEGER FAMILY, From Wallack's Theatre, N. Y. This immense triple combination of BALLET, MUSIC, AND DRAMA will appear in the thrilling military drama of

THE FRENCH SPY!

Produced in a manner never before attempted by any travelling troupe.

☞ Attention is called to the new and powerful heating apparatus, by means of which the heating and ventilation of this theatre are superior to any place of amusement in the city.

To-night, Saturday, Nov. 23, THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS, by Ostermann's German Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, LAST NIGHTS OF

Maggie Mitchell,

In her beautiful Drama,

THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m., PEARL OF SAVOY.

Next Week—JANE EYRE AND LITTLE BAREFOOT.

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Immense success of Geo. L. Fox and his great troupe in the only HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Third and positively last week but one of this great Pantomime. New scenes, new tricks, &c., &c. All the great artists in new features. First appearance in America of the celebrated Girard Brothers in their new act, entitled CAPRONICON. The great Wilson Bros. in new acts. The Casselli Family. The Infant Velocipedists. Krueck the great Skatorial Artist. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. A line of stages will leave after each performance for the West and South Sides.

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MONDAY, NOV. 18, and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

First appearance in this city of the great artists,

JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC,

MISS ALICE HARRISON,

Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from AIKEN'S THEATRE, when will be presented, first time in Chicago, with grand and elaborate scenery, splendid cast, original music, properties, &c., the melodramatic German sensation, written expressly for the above artists, entitled SCHNEIDER; or DOT OLD HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To-night, GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

In her great character,

VICTORINE.

To be followed by

The Sailor of France.

Monday—SEA OF ICE.

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TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

PROF. DAVIS and his

TROUPE OF TRAINED DOGS.

MISS BLANCHE SELWYN, BILLY BARRY, MISS MINNIE GRAY,

And the Comedy Combination in a new olio of novelties, concluding with the Sensational Drama entitled SAVED, or THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

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Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

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First appearance in Chicago of

ANTON RUBENSTEIN, the greatest living pianist.

HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso.

Mlle. Louise Liebhart, Mlle. Louise Ormeny, the celebrated Soprano and the favorite Contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, Accompanist.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

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First week of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC! THE EPIZOOTIC! Geo. and Chas. Reynolds. The Abyssinian Dwarf, Tommy. Great success of the burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. Every evening and Saturday matinee. Next week, the character artist, L. H. Milburn. Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, and Lawrence Burton will shortly appear.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings of Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Ex.	*[illegible] a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express	*10:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*6:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n.	*11:00 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n.	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	*8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	*8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*8:00 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:25 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:20 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st.

Danville Accommodation	5:20 p. m.	9:40 a. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ¶ Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	*3:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington Matters—New York Telegrams—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

SECOND PAGE—Springfield Letter—Washington Letter—The Great Storm in Minnesota—Boston Relief—General News Items.

THIRD PAGE—Our Sportsmen: Feather and Fin Pastimes in this City and Vicinity—Immigration: Additional Facts Concerning the Treatment of Foreigners Passing Through Chicago—The Law Courts—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The County Finances; The Law of New Trials; Causes of Crime; The Erie Canal—Political.

FIFTH PAGE—Common Council—Miscellaneous Local News—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Records: Another Meeting of the County Commissioners—Our Deputies—Upon Whose Shoulders will Descend the Offices in the Event of Civil Service Reform Prevailing in Chicago—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisement.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Pearl of Savoy."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. John Allen, Little Mac, and Miss Alice Harrison, supported by Aiken's Company. "Schneider; or dot Old House von der Rhine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Charlotte Thompson. "Victorine."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Osterman's German Company. "The Rag-Picker of Paris."

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 23, 1872.

The latest news from San Domingo is, that President Baez has succeeded in capturing two of President Cabral's Generals, and has, as is the custom in that climate, murdered them both.

Jay Gould was arrested, yesterday, on the complaint of President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, who has been investigating the accounts of his predecessor, and now charges him with having defrauded the Erie Railroad of $9,500,000.

Mrs. Putnam, wife of the victim of Foster, the car-hook murderer, has been awarded $5,000 damages in her suit against the railroad company, one of whose cars was the scene of the assault, and whose employes she claimed should have protected Mr. Putnam.

Washington despatches state that Mr. Maynard is an avowed candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. A Washington correspondent denies that Mr. Blaine has written letters urging the convening of the Forty-third Congress immediately upon the adjournment of its predecessor.

At the meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in New York, yesterday, it was decided to reduce the commissions of agents to 10 per cent, except for dwellings and farm houses, in which cases companies are allowed to fix the rates of their own agents. An increased tariff has been adopted in New York City, and a similar advance ordered throughout the country.

Some time ago it was announced, as one of the features of a new Indian policy, that the Government would substitute the family for the tribal relation, and distribute to individuals lands held in common. An important step in this direction has been taken voluntarily by the Chickasaw Nation. Their Legislature has requested General Grant to divide, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of 1866, among members of the tribes who may wish it, lands now held in common.

The best indications from all sides are to the effect that Mr. Washburne will not enter upon the Senatorial contest. There is little doubt that he comes over from France with the purpose of surveying the field, and determining what his chances for election would be, and the result of his investigations has been a determination not to enter the lists.

The *Journal* announces, evidently with authority, that Mr. Beveridge will not become Governor till March 4, as Mr. Oglesby will not resign one place until the time comes for taking another.

Mrs. Fair attempted, it seems, at the time of her second trial, to poison the Judge who was to preside and all the counsel for the prosecution. This revelation is made by the man whom she besought to put poison into the Judge's decanter, or into the milk-can at his door. In corroboration of this startling story, a plan of Judge Dwinelle's house was found in the possession of the waiter, and the Judge's wife remembers that at the time of the trial she was cautioned, by an unknown woman, not to place the milk-can out of doors, as usual.

The fears of a great calamity in Western Minnesota are, happily, dissipated. At a late hour on Thursday, communication with the storm-besieged party was re-established. The majority of the 800 men are now on the main line of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. The others are hastening eastward as fast as they can foot it or teams can carry them. All work on the extension is suspended. Yesterday afternoon it was blowing and snowing continually. Three engines are still ditched, and five frozen up, west of Sleepy Eye. The rescuing party went forward with twelve locomotives, and had only four serviceable ones when they reached the track-layers. Eye-witnesses pronounce it the most terrible storm ever witnessed in the Northwest, and, just before it broke, the sky was as clear as on an autumnal day.

Wall street has been the scene of another excitement without parallel since the memorable days of the Prairie du Chien speculation of 1869. Heavy purchases have been made recently in Chicago & Northwestern stock for the purpose, it is believed, of gaining control of that road in the interest of Vanderbilt, who needs only that link to complete his transcontinental connections. These operations excited a speculative movement in that stock, which, yesterday, amid the wildest scenes on the Stock Exchange, carried it, by jumps of 10 and 20 per cent, up to 200 per cent from 96. Parties who had contracts to buy and deliver Northwestern stock at once had, besides the payment of this enormous price, to contend with a "corner" in the money market, which forced a rise in the rates of interest on gold and money which they needed to borrow in order to make their purchases.

A petition was presented to the Legislature of Virginia, and, perhaps, of other States, last winter, and, it is said, will be presented to the Legislatures of all the States this year, asking that a National Convention shall be called for the purpose of reforming the Constitution of the United States. The ground taken is that there is a practical disagreement of the civil establishment with the general complexion of society; that the Constitution needs be brought down to the present time. Innovations work their way to accomplishment without legal recognition; that this invisible influence perplexes both government and people with a double set of relations, and this unrecognized power operates the working machinery of government. It is suggested that capital is seeking the corporate condition, and labor is spontaneously tending to a league against property. The complications resulting from this associative principle forebode calamity, which can only be obviated by adapting the Constitution to the demands of the time.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, at about the same average of prices as on Thursday. Mess pork was quiet, but 10@15c per brl higher, at $13.00@13.50 cash, $12.37½@12.50 seller December, and $12.50@12.60 seller March. Lard was more active, and firmer, at 7⅛@7⅜c cash, 7⅜c seller December, and 8c seller March. Meats were steady at 4⅛c for part-salted shoulders, 6⅛c for do. short ribs, and 6⅜@6⅝c for do. short clear. Sweet pickled hams 9⅝@10⅛c. Highwines were quiet, but a shade firmer, closing at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 11c for wheat, and 10c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was active, and firmer. Wheat was active, and a shade higher, but weak, closing at $1.10¼ cash; $1.10¼ seller December; and $1.10½ seller January. Corn was active, and ¼@½c higher, closing weak at 32¼c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller December. Oats were dull, but firm, at 23@23⅛c seller the month, and 23⅛@23⅜c seller December. Rye was more active, and steady at 55½c. Barley was more active, but declined 1c lower, closing dull at 64c for No. 2, and 63c for do seller the month. There was an active demand for hogs, and prices advanced 10@15c, or to $4.05@4.40. The cattle-market was dull and weak. Sheep were firmer.

The localization of industries, indicated by the Boston fire, has attracted attention. Half a mile square was burned over, and the trades injured seem confined to leather and shoe houses, wool houses, and dry goods firms. In country towns there is the same concentration of industries at favorite points, often entirely independent, apparently, of any peculiar advantages for the trade. Why do Gloversville and Johnstown, in the Mohawk Valley, make nine-tenths of all the skin gloves and mittens manufactured or worn in the United States? Why do Lynn, North Brookfield, and Milford make exclusively shoes, and Lynn almost exclusively women's shoes? The localization of industries in the manufacturing towns of England, France, Germany, and Russia is even more complete than here. So far as merchandising is concerned, the motives of sellers of goods in concentrating at one point is probably the knowledge that most buyers will go where they can test the market favorably by pricing the goods of the greatest number of merchants in the shortest space of time. Sellers who locate away from the bulk of their own trade soon find that they are out of the current, and cannot bring their customers to them, but must go to their customers. In manufactures, the combination of capital, confidence, machinery, skill, cheap labor, and lines of custom essential to success can be found in the greatest degree where an industry has already begun and obtained headway. In some cases it is probably purely accidental, or, rather, the individual enterprise of one or two men determines whether a place shall manufacture chairs, gloves, brooms, barrels, or wagons.

Where there are natural facilities for conducting a particular business, such as harborage, water-power, coal, or the like, the concentration of an industry seems accounted for. But, where there is no such special facility, industries localize, as if by common consciousness that by so doing the aggregate time, labor, and capital required to be expended in a given amount of production will be increased.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

In the debate in the Board of County Commissioners upon the question of purchasing the abstract books, while it was distinctly stated that in no event would the sum of $750,000 be paid, several Commissioners expressed a willingness to pay sums almost as unreasonable. The statement that there had been $850,000 offered for the books by private parties, has no bearing upon the question. The statement of the present condition of the finances, by Commissioner Harrison, has, however, a direct bearing upon it. The county can only raise by taxation 75 cents on each $100 of taxable property as assessed for State purposes. Putting the value at $100,000,000, this would yield $750,000, and out of this must be paid all current expenditures, including the interest on the debt incurred since 1870. The county has authority to borrow $1,500,000, of which $750,000 has been already voted. A new jail has been contracted for at a cost of $400,000, which leaves but $350,000 available for all extraordinary purposes. The jail will cost probably $600,000. The interest on the $1,500,000 of bonds at 7 per cent will be $105,000. The current expenditure for the present year is $700,000. To add $105,000 for interest will exceed the ability of the county, because its revenue is limited (supposing all the taxes paid) to $750,000. The county, therefore, is without means to meet any further liability, either as a charge upon its revenues, or as an increase of interest-bearing debt.

In view of these facts, it is proposed by some of the members to give the twenty acres of the Reform School land in exchange for the abstracts. When the county is reduced to a condition financially that it can neither appropriate the money nor add to its debt, and must perforce sell some of its property, it is absurd to be discussing whether it will pay $300,000, or $500,000, or $700,000 for these abstracts. The county at this time is not in a condition to purchase these books at any price.

REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.

At the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the President was authorized to appoint a Commission of three jurists "to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature." The work marked out for the Commissioners was to collate the existing statutes, arrange them under proper titles and chapters, with references to the original text, &c. They were also to suggest any alteration, addition, or repeal, which to them might seem advisable. When this work was accomplished, the consolidated statutes were to be submitted to Congress for re-enactment. The Commission has been at work some years, and has had printed the larger part of the whole work. The revision is arranged under 76 titles. Numbers 1 to 19 embrace the legislative powers, the various departments, the judiciary and the military; 20 and 21 include the laws relating to the diplomatic and consular service; 22 to 34 embrace the laws pertaining to the civil relations of the citizens and the Government; 35 and 36 contain the laws relating to imports and exports; 37 to 46 cover the subjects of revenue, expenditure, coinage, currency, legal tender, public debt, etc. No. 49 contains the postal code, and No. 50 includes foreign relations. Numbers 51 to 57 contain the shipping laws; 58 and 59 the laws pertaining to light-houses, coast survey, &c. No. 60 includes the bounty land laws. Numbers 61 to 76 include the patent laws, and those relating to public health, National Banks, bankruptcy, rivers and harbors, telegraphs, extradition, neutrality, crimes, and other domestic subjects. The entire legislation of the United States, from 1789 to the present day, is consolidated,—is arranged under these various titles, divided by chapters. Each title has an index of the sections and their subjects. On the margin to each section is noted the topic, with reference to the statutes from which it is compiled. The proposed changes are printed with the consolidated law. The present Commissioners, Messrs. James, Abbott, and Barringer, have at last been able to furnish visible evidence of their labor. The present work has yet to be further revised, and will then be submitted to Congress for its action. In the meantime, persons who desire to examine the proposed revision, so far as the same has progressed, can obtain the same by forwarding an application and their address to Commissioner B. W. Abbott, at Washington City.

THE LAW OF NEW TRIALS.

It hardly seems to be doubted, on any hand, that the facility with which new trials can be obtained in criminal cases is a frequent source of escape of criminals whom all, even the Judges who grant the new trials, know to be guilty, and to have been proven guilty. This implies no charge against the correctness of the decisions of the Appellate Judges, according to the principles and rules of law applicable to the granting of new trials. It does, however, raise the very serious question whether the principles and rules of law which govern the Courts in granting new trials are in all respects sound and wise, or whether in certain respects they needlessly favor the escape of criminals, and therefore need to be amended by statute. The question which comes before an Appellate Court on an application for a new trial, or a rehearing in any form of a criminal case, is not whether the complete record of the case does not show that the defendant was indubitably guilty. This would be to refer to the decision of the Court a question of fact, which can alone be determined by the verdict of the jury, and such a question the Court has never hitherto decided. The question considered by the Appellate Court is whether, in the trial of the case in the Court below, an error of law was committed. It may be in a matter which can by no possibility shake the force of other evidence which proves the defendant guilty; it may be in the erroneous admission or rejection of a juror, or of a witness, or of a particular question, when the Court above would agree that, had the opposite ruling been made, the proof of guilt would have been to their minds equally clear, yet the latter consideration is immaterial, as it is not for them to determine the guilt of the prisoner, but only the question of error in his trial.

The practice of criminal lawyers is to make the trial as long and as full of doubtful rulings by the Court as possible, it being of more value often to have a point decided against the prisoner than in his favor. By this means several hundred exceptions to the rulings of the Court below arise on the trial, and the granting of a new trial depends on whether, among these several hundred, there is one single exception that is "well taken,"—one ruling that four of the seven judges in our Supreme Court may deem erroneous. The chances are that among the large number of evenly-balanced rulings by the Court in the course of the trial there will be some points on which any half-dozen lawyers would develop a difference of opinion. And, in Peri's case, the Governor holds that, where there is a serious disagreement of the Supreme Court, not as to the guilt of the prisoner, but as to whether an erroneous ruling was made in trying him, even though the Court decides there was no error whatever, he will remit the hanging, and send the prisoner to the Penitentiary. This may occur, therefore, though both the Supreme Court and the Governor are absolutely certain that the prisoner was entirely guilty of the murder.

For instance, in the cases of Rafferty and Perteet, the Supreme Court found, as errors, that the Court below denied a change of venue, and that it rejected proof of the intoxication of the prisoner. But it might be true in many cases that a Court would perceive that, though a change of venue had been granted, no jury in Christendom should have failed to convict the prisoner on the evidence; or that, had it been proved that the prisoner was intoxicated, it would not have changed the nature of his guilt, as shown by the evidence actually introduced.

With all deference to the universal tendency of the Bench and Bar to regard the rules of law and of practice as the perfection of human reason, it is a fair question for the decision of our Legislature, whether the Courts which grant rehearings in criminal cases ought not to be satisfied that the error on which the rehearing is granted is one that, in view of the whole record, involves some doubt in the mind of the Court as to the guilt of the prisoner. We know it will be said by some that any, the slightest, error on the trial must bear in some degree on the question of guilt or innocence. For instance, proof of the intoxication of a prisoner may be material in a murder case to prove that the act was done in the heat of passion, and so negative the presumption of malice; but, if facts showing premeditation and malice pervaded the whole case, the proof of intoxication would be immaterial for this purpose. So a change of venue would be immaterial where the evidence in the case is so clear as to render a verdict of not guilty plainly unjustifiable by any jury.

We feel assured, therefore, that it would greatly lessen the number of rehearings in criminal cases if the Supreme Court, in granting a new trial, should be required by statute to certify not only that there were errors, but that they are of a character to affect the administration of justice to the prisoner; and that there is not in the portion of the record unaffected by these errors indubitable evidence of the prisoner's guilt. If the Court cannot certify this, a new trial ought not to be granted. Yet, under the present rules, they would feel compelled to grant new trials indefinitely, so long as questionable rulings could be found, even though the whole Court might perceive every time that, in spite of the error, the prisoner's guilt was as clear as the sun at noonday. It may be said that a prisoner ought to be tried absolutely without errors. He certainly ought to be tried without any errors that affect the question of his guilt or innocence. But the errors should be substantial ones.

It must be borne in mind that, in all criminal trials, the public prosecutor has no right of appeal. If the prisoner slips through his hands after being in legal jeopardy once, he is gone forever. Common sense and justice suggest that the Supreme Court, when it refers a prisoner back for a new trial, shall certify that the error for which they do so is material, and such as to bring reasonable doubt in their minds as to the guilt of the prisoner.

CAUSES OF CRIME.

There is a curious contrast between the report on the causes of crime, just submitted by our local Committee of Five, and the result of the latest murder trial in London. The report lays particular stress on the fact that the use of liquor is responsible, to an extent greater than all other causes, for the spread of crime; the verdict of acquittal in the Taylor murder case was based upon the evidence that the excessive use of strong drink had brought about temporary insanity, which relieved the prisoner of the moral responsibility for his crime. It would be difficult to imagine a wider breach than is presented here. The Committee of Five might find an argument in the Taylor case favoring their theory that crime is almost invariably the result of drinking, but they would also find that, if drinking be carried to sufficient excess, it becomes an excuse, and provides immunity from punishment. The object of social reformers must lie between these two extremes.

In this view of the subject, the first impression received from the report of our local Committee is, that their views are reasonable and logical in dividing the causes of crime into two classes,—the *predisposing* and the *exciting*,—but they are unreasonable and illogical in dismissing the former with a paragraph, and limiting the latter to the single element of habitual drinking. If the report of the Committee of Five be correct, and if the closing of the saloons on Sundays, as they claim, would decrease crime nearly 100 per cent, then it would only remain to prohibit the use of alcoholic liquors to suppress crime altogether. However voluminous and convincing the proofs of the agency of alcohol in criminal matters may be, they will scarcely justify so sweeping a conclusion.

The predisposing causes of crime are of more importance than the Committee have given them. Among them is the idea of human depravity, which the majority of the Committee, being clergymen, would probably admit. Of more significance are the surroundings in which character is formed, including the personal examples, the false systems of education, or the total absence of it. Bad or foolish laws, which have become obsolete and are disregarded; statutory stumbling-blocks in the way of the quick execution of the law; the hypocrisy which is encountered in professed piety, and the questionable practices of business relations; the ignorance or dilatory conduct of those to whom the execution of the law is entrusted,—these and kindred things may be found among the predisposing causes of crime, which are entitled to more weight than the Committee have given them. Among the *exciting* causes, that of intemperance has found an undue prominence at their hands. While citing numerous instances of the association of crime and intemperance, they have utterly failed to distinguish between cause and effect. Reflection would undoubtedly induce all of these gentlemen to admit the existence of cases in which the intemperate use of liquor has followed, and not preceded criminal conduct. In the matter of prostitution, upon which the Committee dilate at some length, it is probable that the general use of intoxicating drinks in excess becomes a habit, acquired after, and not before, the forfeiture of claims to social recognition. Women resort to drink in their shame or remorse, and alcohol cannot, in such instances, be regarded as the inciting cause of their criminal condition. The exclusive consideration of the subject of intemperance has also betrayed the Committee into the error of neglecting other exciting causes. For instance: The excitement of speculation, which has been the starting-point of nine-tenths of all the defalcations that have been made; social ambition, or a desire to keep up in style and display with richer neighbors, which has betrayed many men and women into criminal acts; the injustice of the rich to the poor, that frequently urges the latter to appropriation of property, or acts of violence, in the spirit of revenge; evil passions, which lead to the abandonment of virtue, and to extravagance, which frequently entails crime. Still other causes would occur upon more mature reflection.

The Committee have made a mistake in limiting their consideration to intemperance, for two reasons: 1. Because they have excluded very many other causes which, while no one of them may be so fertile in criminal seed as intoxication, form in the aggregate inducements, incentives, and encouragements whose suppression is exactly as much of a necessity as is temperance reform. 2. Because if, as the Committee would evidently have us believe, the suppression of crime depends upon the general suppression of drinking, they will find themselves puzzled to suggest a practicable application of the remedy. Their discussions, to be productive of good, must be of a practical nature. It is not enough for them to say that the use of alcoholic liquor must be abolished. This cannot be done. They should rather prescribe the way in which its evil effects may be limited. Let them invent adequate measures for exercising a restraint over habitual drunkards, and thus check their possible career of crime. Let them suggest stricter laws for the punishment and suppression of incipient vice that can be enforced. Let them insist upon a needed revision of criminal statutes, and improvements in the organization of criminal juries. It is only in such studies, of which the vice of intemperance forms but one element, that the Committee can make themselves useful.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The action taken by the Board of Trade of Buffalo, on the subject of an enlargement of the Erie Canal, is not only sensible, but is the only practicable policy. The inadequacy of the present canal is confessed. It is not able to compete with the railways, simply because it cannot perform the work required of it. The Buffalo people have, for several years, been wasting their time in urging upon Congress the purchase of the canal, or, at least, an advance of the money required to enlarge it. Such a scheme is preposterous. Even if it were justifiable, under any circumstances, it could never pass Congress without being made part of a general scheme for the purchase or the construction of half a dozen canal lines across the country. This measure, we hope, has been abandoned, and the country will look forward hopefully to the recommendation that the State of New York will, without further delay, provide for the widening of the Erie and Oswego Canals to seventy feet, with a uniform depth of seven feet. This includes the completion of the double locks west of Syracuse. This plan was contemplated in 1854; but the management of the New York canals has always been a part of the political spoils of State politics, and nothing has been done. More money has been wasted and stolen from the Canal Fund in the intervening eighteen years than would have completed the canal. Late as is the proposal, it should not be neglected. The whole Western country is suffering from the want of that canal. The excessive freights have rendered corn-raising in the West a ruinous business. It is a question whether the production of corn should not be reduced one-half or two-thirds, or abandoned altogether. The policy of the State of New York, in making the canal a source of revenue after having been doubly repaid its cost, has been very short-sighted. That canal should be made a free highway and maintained as such. To tax it is about as rational as it would be for Buffalo to tax the grain or products of other States for the privilege of being hauled over its paved streets. The completion of that canal, and making its navigation free, would settle for a generation, at least, the route of products from the West to the East, and for the return merchandise. The danger is, however, that narrow-minded notions and local prejudices will again defeat and postpone indefinitely this great work.

The *State Journal*, at Springfield, 21st, says of its so-called official returns:

> In our table of a few days ago, and the one THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE complains of, there were two errors, being a transposition of figures by the compositor, and overlooked by the proof-reader, who was doubtless asleep. "Mistakes will happen," etc.
>
> This morning the table is correct.

THE TRIBUNE did not complain of a "transposition of figures," but instanced the duplication of Clinton County's vote for Cass, and the wild guess for St. Clair. These errors, with others hardly less flagrant, had been perpetrated for more than a week in daily editions of the *State Journal*, and had escaped either its own editorial notice or the reporter's revision. Even now, with the proclamation "this morning the table is correct," the Cass County vote for Governor is *not* corrected, but is the duplicate of Clinton County again! And the *State Journal*, adhering to such a table, gives footings which are not true even for the returns they represent, but which are nevertheless telegraphed abroad as "the corrected official."

Elsewhere in the same issue of the 21st the *State Journal* reproduces the vote for Congress in its own Springfield District, to correct former errors with which it charges itself, and to show that Robinson's majority is only 344; upon which the editor enlarges with the prominence of bold type, and causes the new discovery to be telegraphed abroad. And yet, so simple a sum as the addition of columns of six figures is beyond its reach, for, correctly added, its own returns give Robinson a majority of 923, and these returns are apparently truthful.

We have heretofore called attention to the *State Journal's* transposition of the vote of Schuyler County, in the Tenth District, whereby Ray's majority for Congress is made 1,519, instead of 1,066, and so telegraphed over the country as "official."

The evil is, that all this wild work of the *State Journal* is palmed off as "official," or "corrected official," and as coming from the office of the Secretary of State. It would be well, therefore, for the *State Journal* to haul in its "official" sign-board; and when the State Canvassers have declared the vote of Illinois in detail, let its reporter carefully copy the record, and let its proof-reader be awake. Above all, let us have no more "corrected official" footings telegraphed from Springfield until we may have the official vote itself.

POLITICAL.

The West Virginia Legislature, which assembled at Charleston, 19th, elected D. D. Johnson, of Tyler, President of the Senate; and William W. Miller, of Wheeling, Speaker of the House. The Jacob and Camden men acted together with harmony.

—It is said that, in Lee County, Ill., 179 Greeley votes were polled that, by accident, did not contain the names of Messrs. Bross and Caton, Electors-at-Large.

—The Milwaukee *News* estimates that the Liberal Republican vote in Wisconsin was not less than 8,000,—enough to have carried the State if the Democracy had polled their full vote. It says:

> The problem to be solved in our State election, next year, then, is this: that a candidate for Governor shall be nominated who will receive the full Democratic vote, and for whom the Liberal Republicans will vote in preference to any Radical Grant candidate.

—It is now an established fact that De Witt C. Littlejohn was legally elected to the Assembly from Oswego, N. Y., but was counted out.

—The vote of Maine for President is the smallest ever cast in the State, and Greeley polls hardly more than half the vote Perham had for Governor, in September.

—We don't know anything about Canada politics (as who does?), but the fact may be recorded for the benefit of future generations that the district nearest to Niagara Falls has not elected the Ministerial candidate for a vacant seat (*vice* Street, deceased) in the Dominion Parliament, although that candidate was brought out with great pomp by Sir John A. Macdonald himself.

—The name of the party in the German Empire which appears to-day all-powerful is the "Liberal." It is not surprising, therefore, that the Germans in this country desire to act with those who bear that appellation and are governed by its principles.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—It is freely asserted by friends and supporters of the Administration that the late third-term letter of Senator Brownlow gives great offence to the President, as being wholly foreign to his personal feelings, and incompatible with his respect for the great party which has elevated him for the second and last time to the highest place in the Government. The President was not disposed to attach any consequence to the letter, both in consequence of the physical infirmities and mental vagaries of the Tennessee Senator, and the too ready abasement of native Southern politicians of the dominant school. But the manner in which the matter has been taken up by many journals and public men of both sides elevates the letter to the rank of an annoyance to the subject if not the author of the epistle.—*Washington letter.*

—We learn from the Laclede (Mo.) *Republican* (a Grant paper) that on the day of the election the colored people of that town, on learning that one of their race had voted for Greeley and Brown, "immediately prepared themselves with a good-sized, sharp-edged fence rail, caught and placed him upon it, and rode him through one of the principal streets!" The *Republican* loyally adds: "Taking into consideration the importance of keeping General Grant at the head of the nation, the Republican party in power, and the ungratefulness of this wretch to his friends, we are not going to make a fuss about it."

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Twenty-two marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the Clerk of the County Court.

Captain C. H. Hoyt, U. S. A., was quartered at the Tremont yesterday.

Major Houghton, of Gridley, Ill., a Illiputian warrior, is at the Briggs House.

Bishop Whipple and daughter, of Minnesota, were at the Tremont yesterday.

Mr. William Cowan will read an interesting paper before the Union Degree Temple this evening.

Hon. Wm. R. Morrison was in the city yesterday, at the Gardner.

The St. Ansgorius Episcopal Society is about to erect a new brick church, 50x100 feet, at the corner of Sedgwick and Fulton streets.

The organ recital, to-morrow afternoon, will be the best of the series of the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets.

W. Miller Lewis, Joseph Gould, Miss Hastings, and Mrs. John Ferne composed a party from New Zealand, at the Gardner, yesterday.

H. H. Beers, Esq., of New York, somewhat prominent in the political history of that city, was at the Tremont yesterday.

D. W. Russell, Boston; Edward Reed, F. A. Hutchinson and wife, St. Louis; Peter Hayden and wife, Pa., were at the Gardner yesterday.

By particular request, Mrs. L. B. Chandler will give one more parlor lecture to the ladies of the South Division, this afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, at No. 945 Michigan avenue. All interested are invited to attend.

It is due to Mr. C. R. Gardiner, the manager of the Academy of Music, to say that he is not interested in the masquerade ball to be given there on Thursday night, further than that he has rented the theatre after the evening performance.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners have completed arrangements for the construction of an ornamental stone building near the foot of Sophia street, inside the Park. It is expected that the building will be ready for use next spring.

Chas. S. Bradley, Washington, D. C.; M. B. Graff, Colorado; T. W. Young, Quincy; T. P. Jones, St. Louis; A. O. Meader, G. R. Topliff, New York; D. Clark, Syracuse; F. W. Gardner, Cincinnati; T. W. Condell, New York; E. B. Tucksbury, Boston; John O. Dye, Ohio, are at the Briggs.

Superintendent Washburn went to Joliet yesterday to stir up the contracting saddler who is manufacturing the belts for the police force. Detective Sam Ellis presided at headquarters during his absence. The Chief will be on duty as usual to-day.

John McCarthy, a resident of No. 45 Ohio street, accidentally fell out of his wagon at the corner of Dearborn and Huron streets, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured about the head by one of the wheels of the vehicle rolling over it.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the distinguished Quakeress preacher, will conduct and address the Ladies' Bible Class, at the First Congregational Church, this afternoon. Her lessons and sermons are marked by a beautiful simplicity which never fails to win and hold an audience.

J. W. Richards, Boston; George Wolfe, Louisville; Charles D. Atwood, Madison; A. T. Stout, Fort Hill, Idaho Territory; A. Walker, Philadelphia; H. H. Davis, Ohio; John B. Hawly, Rock Island; H. H. Holis, Ohio; William E. Hill, Worcester, Mass., are at the Sherman House.

In the general assessment on the Methodist Episcopal Conferences of the United States for money to aid in the missionary work of the Church, the Rock River Conference, embracing Chicago and Northern Illinois, is asked for $20,000. The Chicago German Conference is called upon for $3,000.

James A. Davenport, Davenport, Iowa; R. R. Cable, Rock Island; W. C. Gunnisill, St. Louis; A. S. Leslie, Mobile; G. W. Savery, DesMoines; W. Hellman, San Francisco; E. H. Wilson, Helena, Montana; J. A. Carson, Iowa; E. M. Cloinier, Penn., are at the Tremont.

The Sheriff was notified officially, yesterday, of the commutation of the sentence of Peri to imprisonment for life. Peri is very happy at the prospect of spending his remaining days at Joliet, and laughs at everything said to him, whether funny or not.

A lady named Mrs. Severns accidentally slipped into a hole in the sidewalk on the east approach to Eighteenth street bridge, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and severely injured one of her legs. She was assisted to her residence, No. 22 Bunker street, by a policeman.

Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the National House of Representatives, is about to visit some friends in this city. During his stay it is anticipated that he will deliver a lecture entitled "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," probably in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

There are so many men out of employment in this city that the Agent of the Relief and Aid Society has opened correspondence with parties East, West, North and South, in hopes of being able to secure work for those who are unable to gain a livelihood in Chicago.

The Sunday School Teachers' meeting, usually held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., will be held to-day in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and West Washington streets. Rev. E. P. Goodwin will lead, and deliver an address on the subject, "The Handwriting on the Wall." Mr. Bliss will conduct the singing.

The Pacific Avenue Police Station and engine-house is rapidly approaching completion. Asphalt floors are being laid in the extremely low basement, where the prisoners' cells are to be located, and Captain Hickey expects to open his unpopular boarding house there in the course of a few days.

The river, from its mouth to Wells street bridge, was filled with thin floating ice yesterday, the first of the season in that particular locality. To add to the wintry prospect of the scene, two contemplative and melancholy seagulls soared above the stream during the day, and made several apparently ineffectual attempts to catch probable fish.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, fire was discovered in the three-story marble-front building No. 506 Michigan avenue, owned and occupied by the Pullman Palace Car Company. It was extinguished with slight loss, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. An alarm was sounded from Box 43.

Horses are valuable animals, no doubt, and require special attention at present, but we would mildly suggest that a visit to them immediately prior to making one of a select assembly is not specially desirable, the aroma of the stable not being much more acceptable in a man than the perfume of a civet-cat upon a woman, particularly if the first-mentioned individual is especially enthusiastic.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, two firemen were charged with having been intoxicated. Fred Varges, of Engine No. 13, was fined three days' pay, and John Meyer, of Truck No. 4, was discharged. Upon the recommendation of the Fire Marshal, Thomas Jaworski, David Bush, and Isadore P. Smith were appointed members of the regular Fire Department.

It is believed in Custom House circles that Mr. Charles Ham will succeed the Hon. N. B. Judd as Collector of the port. His claims to the position are strongly supported by the Hon. John B. Rice, Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, and General Logan, while the present incumbent's only friend at Washington is the Hon. Charles B. Farwell. It is stated that the President will experience no difficulty in removing Mr. Judd, as the latter was never confirmed by the Senate, and is, therefore, only an acting Collector.

The plans for the new Trinity Episcopal Church have been completed. Designs have been sent in by fifteen artists, of which number three have been selected from which to choose. Two of these are Chicago productions, and the other is the work of a Boston architect. If the plan of the latter is adopted, it will [illegible] construct the building. The other plans [illegible] an expenditure of $102,000 and $1[illegible] designs are Gothic. The new church [illegible] cupy the southeast corner of Michigan [illegible] and Twenty-sixth street, the lot being [illegible] front on the former thoroughfare, and [illegible] on the latter.

An outburst of fire in the immense [illegible] stored in the yard of the [illegible] Hawthorn avenue, North Division, [illegible] the alarm from Box 163 [illegible] yesterday forenoon. The fire is supposed to have been burning at the bottom for some [illegible] where it undoubtedly originated from spontaneous combustion. Finding [illegible] possible to extinguish the blazing mass [illegible] Fire Marshal Williams advised the [illegible] remove the coal that had escaped [illegible] detailed two engine companies to [illegible] fire. It is estimated that the loss will [illegible] neighborhood of $2,000; insurance [illegible]

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Commissioner Hoyne had a birthday [illegible] ago, and has had one every year since [illegible] around again the other night, when [illegible] and Colonel James H. Finigan, [illegible] proceeded in a body, two deep, to [illegible] sioner's house. It was a surprise [illegible] Commissioner was happy to see his [illegible] shook them by their hands in the [illegible] as he got through, Mr. Rankin [illegible] was unaccustomed to public speaking [illegible] his boyhood, but the Colonel [illegible] adept at the art, and would give an [illegible] of his powers. Thereupon Mr. [illegible] upon the brevity of human existence [illegible] fact that man was a flower that [illegible] flourished and was—"ah, I've forgotten the rest," said the Colonel—"here, [illegible] give you this," and he handed [illegible] valuable locket, with strict [illegible] transmit it to future generations [illegible] Commissioner responded, and they all [illegible] the morning, very happy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered a somewhat abstruse lecture on "The [illegible] public," last evening, in the Union Park Congregational Church. The lecture had been [illegible] for next Tuesday, but, in order to give the [illegible] laide Phillipps troupe an opportunity to [illegible] on the evening named, Mrs. Stanton's [illegible] was precipitated four nights, with a [illegible] damaging effect upon the audience, [illegible] speaking. The lecture was one which [illegible] deep thought, and was therefore [illegible] those of her hearers who were given [illegible] ing. But, according to Mrs. Stanton's [illegible] showing, the public mind was not ready [illegible] ceive readily or appreciate discussions [illegible] cal economy and kindred topics. The [illegible] can scarcely have wondered that the [illegible] was lamentably wanting, the audience [illegible] one occasion manifesting any warmth, [illegible] when the handsome old lady appeared [illegible] platform.

As winter advances and robs the [illegible] workman of employment, the crime of [illegible] robbery becomes more frequent, and [illegible] tures of the robbers more daring. [illegible] on Thursday evening Mr. Green, the [illegible] photographic artist, was assailed by [illegible] while passing the corner of Desplaines [illegible] ton streets. A blow on the head with [illegible] weapon in the hands of one of them [illegible] him completely, and while in that [illegible] condition he was robbed of $[illegible]. The [illegible] peradoes escaped without attracting [illegible] and are likely to enjoy the fruits of [illegible] undertaking without molestation, as [illegible] is unable to identify any of them. [illegible] hours later on the same evening, a boy [illegible] Fred. Van Winkle, aged 12 years, was [illegible] by a colored man, while standing in front of [illegible] 880 Michigan avenue, three doors from [illegible] residence. The evident intention of the [illegible] man was to steal a valuable watch [illegible] which the boy carried, but, failing [illegible] coward beat the little fellow severely [illegible] not yet been arrested.

The entertainment given, on Thursday [illegible] last, at the palatial residence of [illegible] Esq., for the benefit of the Organ [illegible] Second Baptist Church, was one of [illegible] elegant and enjoyable social events [illegible] son. The number in attendance [illegible] 200, and so variedly choice was the [illegible] and so refined and unreserved [illegible] ticipants, that a more generally delighted [illegible] sion could not well be desired. [illegible] a high order, and its hearty appreciation [illegible] tested both by enthusiastic plaudits and [illegible] mous vote of thanks accorded to the [illegible] ers, prominent among whom were [illegible] Mrs. Shords, Mrs. T. W. Goodspeed, [illegible] and Messrs. Jones and Davis. Refreshments were served until 11 o'clock, when the [illegible] sion became general. The Society purpose [illegible] ing future entertainments for the benefit [illegible] Organ Fund; and, under the admirable [illegible] ment of Mrs. Curtis and her competent [illegible] suts, no doubt need be entertained of [illegible] ing well-deserving of the most liberal [illegible] age.

A respectable physician of this city [illegible] letter by mail yesterday morning, containing [illegible] of those "confidential and strictly private" [illegible] lars, setting forth the riches to be [illegible] short space of time, by purchasing [illegible] article of counterfeit money now being [illegible] factured somewhere in the East. There [illegible] to be no reason why the United States [illegible] ties at New York should not [illegible] agent and manufacturer of the [illegible] notes. In the circular he [illegible] that any person wishing to invest good [illegible] in the dishonest enterprise can strike [illegible] with him by calling at his office, No. [illegible] way, and he gives his name as Charles [illegible] Mr. Troup advises the doctor to burn [illegible] cular as soon as he has read it through [illegible] but to keep the separate slip containing [illegible] name and address. He imparts a warning in the following tragic manner: "Should [illegible] me, I will find means to be avenged [illegible] perhaps, you would not dream of." If [illegible] Whitley or some of his detectives lay [illegible] Mr. Troup, his punishment may be [illegible] astonishing.

After Mr. W. J. Jeffery, of Kankakee, [illegible] decided to move from an unsatisfactory [illegible] ing-house on Halsted street to a [illegible] higher-toned institution at No. [illegible] street, he engaged an expressman, and [illegible] trunk conveyed before him. The driver [illegible] in the hallway of the house, and went [illegible] About half an hour afterward a strange [illegible] man appeared, and, shouldering the [illegible] walked off with it. Thirty minutes [illegible] Mr. Jeffery appeared, and held a [illegible] view with the landlady relative [illegible] missing trunk, which contained [illegible] $65 worth of raiment, from [illegible] coat to socks, inclusive. [illegible] an hour a gentleman residing [illegible] discovered an empty and shattered [illegible] of his outhouses. He had it [illegible] Madison Street Police Station. [illegible] Jeffery had already reported his loss [illegible] a description of some of the [illegible] While patrolling his beat, Officer [illegible] found a man who had on one of Jeffery's [illegible] and arrested him. All the [illegible] on Thursday evening. Yesterday [illegible] was discovered that the prisoner [illegible] name of Kinney, was clothed from [illegible] in Jeffery's garments. He was [illegible] presence of Justice Scully, who, [illegible] and informal conversation with the [illegible] ferred the case to the Grand Jury. [illegible] oner's bail was fixed at $1,000.

Professor Coignard's Resta[illegible]

The increase in the number of his [illegible] day who eat his excellent dinner for [illegible] drink his pure imported claret for [illegible] that Professor Coignard has well-earned [illegible] tion of having one of the best restaurants [illegible] Try him, at No. 178 South Water street [illegible] not repent having done so.

Adieu, Horse Disea[illegible]

Now that the epizootic is one of the [illegible] H. Newton & Co., the popular livery [illegible] prepared, as before, to turn out the [illegible] and the best horses in the city. They [illegible] Their stable is in the alley in the rear of [illegible] 129 Washington street.

THE COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The New Gas Ordinance the Subject of Discussion.

Nothing of a Definite Character Agreed Upon.

A special meeting of the Council was he[illegible] terday evening, Ald. Bond in the chair. Present: Aldermen Knickerbocker, [illegible] Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, [illegible] Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, [illegible] son, Bailey, Batcham, Powell, Holden, [illegible] Sweat, Witbeck, Heath, Gill, Cleveland, M[illegible] Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, [illegible]

The special order, which was the [illegible] ordinance for the National Gas Compa[illegible] then taken up.

Ald. Stone offered the following as an [illegible] ment to the first section: [illegible]

[illegible]

The amendment was adopted.

[illegible]

of the latter is adopted, it will take ... construct the building. The other plans ... an expenditure of $102,000 and $106,000 ... designs are Gothic. The new church ... cupy the southeast corner of Michigan ... and Twenty-sixth street, the lot being ... front on the former thoroughfare, and ... on the latter.

An outburst of fire in the immense ... stored in the ... Hawthorn avenue, North Division ... the alarm from Box ... at half-past 11 ... yesterday forenoon. The fire is supposed to have been burning at the bottom for some ... where it undoubtedly originated from spontaneous combustion. Finding that it was impossible to extinguish the blazing mass at once, Fire Marshal Williams advised the company to remove the coal that had escaped ignition, and detailed two engine companies to play on the fire. It is estimated that the loss will be in the neighborhood of $2,000; insurance ...

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About ten days since, a young fellow named William Smith, alias Wilson, was arrested by a police officer while emerging ... from the residence of Mr. Richard ... West Washington street. His ... to make his escape. Smith was taken to headquarters, where he remained until yesterday. During the time of his imprisonment Detective Ellis worked upon him so successfully that he was induced to tell where a large quantity of property, which he and his pal had stolen from West Side residences, could be found. Yesterday he was arraigned at the Police Court, but he waived examination, and was sent to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail.

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As winter advances and robs the out-door workman of employment, the crime of highway robbery becomes more frequent, and the ventures of the robbers more daring. At 6 o'clock on Thursday evening Mr. Green, the well-known photographic artist, was assailed by three men while passing the corner of Desplaines and ... ton streets. A blow on the head with a ... weapon in the hands of one of them stunned him completely, and while in that ... condition he was robbed of $121. The desperadoes escaped without attracting attention, and are likely to enjoy the fruits of their undertaking without molestation, as Mr. Green is unable to identify any of them. About two hours later on the same evening, a boy named Fred. Van Winkle, aged 13 years, was attacked by a colored man, while standing in front of 880 Michigan avenue, three doors from his residence. The evident intention of the ruffian was to steal a valuable watch and chain which the boy carried, but, failing in that, the coward beat the little fellow severely. He has not yet been arrested.

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After Mr. W. J. Jefferey, of Kankakee, decided to move from an unsatisfactory boarding-house on Halsted street to a presumably higher-toned institution at No. 95 Jefferson street, he engaged an expressman, and had his trunk conveyed before him. The driver left it in the hallway of the house, and went his way. About half an hour afterward a strange-looking man appeared, and, shouldering the trunk, walked off with it. Thirty minutes afterward Mr. Jeffery appeared, and held a breezy interview with the landlady relative to the missing trunk, which contained about $65 worth of raiment, from ... coat to socks, inclusive. In the ... of an hour a gentleman residing in the vicinity discovered an empty and shattered trunk in one of his outhouses. He had it removed to the Madison Street Police Station, where Mr. Jeffery had already reported his loss, and given a description of some of the missing clothing. While patrolling his beat, Officer ... found a man who had on one of Jeffery's coats, and arrested him. All the foregoing transpired on Thursday evening. Yesterday morning it was discovered that the prisoner, who gave the name of Kinney, was clothed from head to foot in Jeffery's garments. He was ushered into the presence of Justice Scully, who, after a brief and informal conversation with the culprit, referred the case to the Grand Jury. The prisoner's bail was fixed at $1,000.

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Adieu, Horse Disease.

Now that the epizootic is one of the things that ... H. Newton & Co., the popular livery stable ... prepared, as before, to turn out the handsomest ... and the best horses in the city. They can be ... Their stable is in the alley in the rear of Nos. ... 130 Washington street.

THE COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The New Gas Ordinance the Subject of Discussion.

Nothing of a Definite Character Agreed Upon.

A special meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Bond in the chair.

Present: Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Batchen, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke.

The special order, which was the engrossed ordinance for the National Gas Company, was then taken up.

Ald. Stone offered the following as an amendment to the first section:

Provided, however, that whenever the said Company shall lay down in any one of the three divisions of the city—the South, North, or West Division—any main pipe, it shall, within six months thereafter, lay down an amount of main pipe in the West Division, or either the North or South Division, which will make the amount of pipe laid in the West Division equal in amount to the amount laid in the North or South Division.

Ald. Gill said it was charged that this Company intended only to go on the South Side. He did not see why there should be any objection to that by South Side men, though, of course, he was willing to get all possible companies on the West Side. It looked as if South Side members wanted to defend the old gas monopoly on the South Side.

The amendment was adopted.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the word "National" wherever it appeared, and inserting "Citizens'." The Alderman said he was not hostile to any new gas companies. He moved his amendment since he understood that there were two or three companies willing to accept the ordinance just as reported by the Committee on Gas Lights, without asking for any special privileges. That ordinance was one which protected the citizens. The amendments which had been offered to make the ordinance more liberal had been put in without consultation with the law authorities. Let the Council see if any company would accept the old and more stringent ordinance. If this succeeded, he proposed to further amend the ordinance so as to make it what it was.

Ald. Daggy looked upon this as a most unfair fight. A *bona fide* company asked for the ordinance, and now it was proposed to give it to a company nobody knew anything about. The National was composed of substantial men, such as D. A. Gage, still a member and stockholder, George W. Gage, A. C. Badger, S. J. Walker, T. S. Dobbins, Obadiah Jackson, O. S. Hough, B. H. Smith, and others were also stockholders. As for the Brand letter, every one of these men would swear they never authorized Brand to make any such proposition,—he never had anything to do with the Company. They authorized him to say they never heard of Brand.

Ald. Holden said that he had examined the ordinance as amended, and found that it was totally different from the one reported by the Committee, all the safeguards having been taken out. It was now a loose ordinance, with many dangerous provisions in it, and which should not be entertained for a moment. The amended ordinance which was printed was concocted by Ald. Daggy, who had pretended to want to furnish the West Side with a plenty of cheap gas. If they were to pass any gas ordinance, let it be the old one. It had been stated that Mr. Drake was in the National, but he denied it, and said he and Mr. Coolbaugh were in the Mutual.

Ald. McGennis said Ald. Daggy in his list of names had left out one. One of the corporators had come to him, and told him they were surprised at the turn things had taken in the Council. Three of them denied that they had any interest in it. His opinion was the man Brand was the only one who was pushing it, the one trying to blackmail the South Side Company out of a hundred thousand dollars. His little Buffalo Company had consolidated with the old one, and the Detroit one would soon go up. A new company, if chartered here, would result in the consolidation of the two present gas companies, and the price of gas would go up.

Ald. Daggy denied the statement that Mr. Jackson did not want the ordinance passed.

Ald. McGrath denied he had presented petitions on the subject, as alleged, except once, over a year ago, for another member, at a time when the old ordinance for the National Gas Light Company was under consideration. He thought the Committee's ordinance was the one to pass, if any one was to be passed. He had himself no interest whatever in the matter. If the Company was in earnest, it could organize under the original ordinance.

Ald. Holden moved, as a substitute for the pending ordinance, the one originally reported by the Committee.

Ald. Gill wanted new companies, but did not want them so tied up as to help the old companies. That talk about blackmail, etc., was all out of place. If the old companies were rich enough to pay blackmail, it was an argument for starting new companies, and having competition. He thought Ald. Stone's amendment relieved the ordinance of most of its defects.

Ald. Thompson said the Metropolitan Company corporators had waited on him, among them Elliott Anthony, and said they would take the original ordinance as it was.

Ald. Gill feared the Metropolitan had already been swallowed up by the old companies. He did not want to give a franchise to any absorbed company.

Ald. Lengacher thought there were too many stockholders in gas companies in the Council.

Ald. Heath said the Citizens' would take the old ordinance, and charge only $2.25 for gas.

Ald. McGrath appealed from the decision of the Chair that Ald. Holden's motion was in order.

The decision was sustained—yeas, 22; nays, 5.

The substitute was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 13—as follows:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, McAvoy, Bailey, Batchen, Powell, Holden, Bond, Witbeck, Heath, Cleveland, and Clarke—16.

Nays—Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Sweet, Gill, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, and McCaffrey—13.

A motion to waive the engrossment was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 2.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made a special order for Monday.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The subject of extra precautions against fire, as suggested in the Mayor's message, was taken up.

The ordinance provides for expending $6,500 on a bell tower and bell, for buying six chemical engines at not exceeding $2,000 each, and to employ seventy-five more policemen at $60 a month, all to be paid from the canal redemption fund.

Ald. Dixon offered an amendment to the first section, as follows: $3,500 for the purchase of belts, caps, and clubs for 500 policemen.

Ald. McGrath moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Fire and Police. He was opposed to increasing the force, and they had not the money to do it. It was certainly better to leave the matter to the new Council. The way to stop fires was to increase the number of fire-plugs and fire alarm boxes, and put in the wells at street ends, rather than of policemen, and, as for the Babcocks, they were useless, and the people laughed at the idea of buying them.

Ald. Dixon opposed the motion to refer, and favored the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Daggy thought the precautions suggested were necessary, and favored the purchase of some small fire extinguishers.

Ald. Otis said they had sunk a well at the foot of Franklin street, which had already cost $1,000. This being so, the Committee thought it cheaper to keep the street ends clear, and let the engines go down to the river.

Ald. Heath was opposed to increasing the police force, since, under the present management, an increase would not add to its efficiency.

Between a quarter of 10 and 10 o'clock eight or ten of the Aldermen left the room, and Ald. Holden demanded that the roll be called. It was called, and as there were left but fifteen members present, which is not a quorum, the Council adjourned.

"DRAMATIC ARTISTS' MASKED BALL."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will confer a favor by stating in your columns that an exhibition announced to be given at the Academy of Music on Thanksgiving night, and called by the manager a "Dramatic Artists' Masked Ball," meets with the indignation it deserves from the artists connected with McVicker's Theatre, and, I may say, the entire profession. Such exhibitions are not in keeping with the mission of the drama; and no one has a right to infer that they are countenanced by dramatic artists.

In behalf of the profession,

J. H. McVICKER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1872.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Applications for Relief Already Pouring In at the Aid Rooms—Policy of the Relief Society This Season.

To the poor unfortunate who walks up and down our streets searching in vain for work, hungry and broken in spirit, there is no sign in all the city to him so cheering as that which reads, "Chicago Relief and Aid Society." Here is charity advertising for business, and actually searching for objects worthy of her munificent attentions. Yesterday, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Truesdell, the General Superintendent of the Relief Society, and found that gentleman busily engaged in his every-day work of satisfying the needs of the worthy poor. He said that within the past two weeks the applications for aid have rapidly increased; that as winter approaches and building operations cease, many mechanics are compelled to migrate to the South, and leave their families to the care of the Society, until they may be able to resume labor elsewhere. Applications of this kind are generally satisfied, but for a limited period, for too much charity, Mr. Truesdell says, often injures rather than benefits. The Society will be compelled to act upon a different policy this winter than last. Then, it will be remembered, nearly every application was satisfied, for it was presumed, by reason of the fire, suffering and want were in every household, which was not too proud to ask for help. Then, too, the funds and supplies of the Society were so bountiful that exhaustion in one winter was hardly possible, even with the most lavish charities. This winter the applications are to be subject to close examination, and no aid given to unworthy or undeserving persons. Many poor people have come to rely upon the Society for all their present and future needs, and it is the purpose of the Superintendent to inform these persons, by refusing longer to care for them, that the Society expects them now to use the strength the charities of the association have given them.

It is the intention of the Society that no applications shall go unsatisfied where positive proof is given that aid is necessary to sustain life, but that great care shall be taken that shiftlessness shall not be developed among the poor by too freely rendering them assistance.

The reporter was in the office but a few minutes, but saw in that time enough distress and woe to satisfy him that the Chicago Relief and Aid Society was a most necessary and life-preserving institution.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has recently completed its branch to Jefferson City, Mo., thus opening up a direct and independent route between Chicago and the great Southwest, as well as forming connections which greatly improve its through route to Kansas City. As a result of the completion of this line, the road brought into Chicago last month, from the Southwest, 1,111 carloads of cattle, bringing them through without change of cars. This month promises much of an increase. But for the completion of this route all this stock would have gone to St. Louis. This road will greatly facilitate the shipment of stock from the Southwest and West to Chicago, and will do much to enable this city to retain its character as the great stock market of the world.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EARNINGS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company report its receipts for the month of October, 1872, as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

From all lands sold	$24,891.87
Cash collected	58,500.69
Total	$83,392.56

Sources.	In Illinois 707 miles.	In Iowa 402 miles.
Freight	$465,033.00	$126,523.00
Passengers	189,875.55	47,814.35
Mails	6,875.00	2,059.33
Other sources	101,825.00	2,646.67
Total	$763,908.00	$179,837.35

Total, Oct., 1872, $963,745.90.

This shows an increase of 14¼ per cent on the Illinois lines, 14 per cent on the Iowa lines, and 14¼ per cent on the whole.

SOMETHING NOVEL.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad is perhaps the only road in the United States which has upon its route two State Capitals, and two Penitentiaries. Upon its main line is the Capital and Penitentiary of Illinois, and upon its Louisiana branch the Capital and Penitentiary of Missouri. If, in either of these States, the public functionaries should become so corrupt that it shall be necessary to remove them from their offices to the State mansion common to all citizens of a certain class, this road will at least offer to the criminals rapid and easy transportation.

ENTERPRISE.

It may not be generally known that a special fast express train, composed in part of Pullman palace cars, leaves the depot of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Road, at 9 a. m., daily, (except Sunday), running through to New York, without change, and arriving there, it is claimed, in advance of all other routes from Chicago. This road also starts two other trains east, every day, to which are attached through cars. We refer to this because it is a matter worthy of special mention, as an evidence of the enterprise of the Fort Wayne Road.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The public knows little of the many precautionary measures railroads are constantly taking to prevent accidents or delays. When the last snow set in, Superintendent McMullen, of the Chicago & St. Louis Road, distributed 2,228 shovels over his road, with instructions to section bosses what to do in case of snow blockades.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road is about to remove thirty miles of iron rails, on the Pittsburgh Division, and replace them with steel. This process is to go on, until the whole line shall be laid with steel rails.

It is reported that W. B. Strong, Assistant Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, will succeed M. C. H. Hudson as Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in this city.

The chief officers of Western railroads talk of assembling themselves together in St. Louis this winter, to pass upon the granting of passes. This is a matter of much importance, and should certainly be regulated by laws other than those of courtesy or friendship.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Wall street was the scene of intense excitement this afternoon, with Northwestern common as the absorbing feature. This stock has risen, under the operation of a "corner," from 95 to 200, the actual transactions being comparatively small.

Money is tight, and loaned as high as ¼ per day, with most of the business at 3-16, closing at 6@7 per cent per annum, with offers after bank hours at 5@6.

Sterling was unsettled by the dearness of cash gold. Long is quoted at 108@108¼; short, 109¼.

Gold was cornered to-day. It opened with a decline from 113½ to 113, which was followed by a recovery to 113⅝, after which, under increased activity, it rose to 114, closing at 113¾. Borrowing rates ranged from 1-16 to 1½ per cent per day, but finally the banks refused the facilities of certification to brokers known to be withdrawing gold from market, and loans fell to 3-32 per cent to flat. Clearings, $143,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $349,000; engagements of specie for export to-morrow, $62,760, all silver.

Governments quiet and steady.

State bonds very dull.

The stock market opened generally firm, but with the exception of Erie, there was a gradual and steady decline up to 1 o'clock, the fall ranging from ⅛ to 3¼ per cent, the features being Northwestern, common, from 98⅛ to 93, and Pacific Mail from 89⅞ to 87⅝, decline in the rest of the list was ⅛@⅞c per cent. Erie was exceptionally strong, and advanced from 54⅝ to 57⅝. The whole of the market became firmer at the 1 o'clock Board, and the early decline was fully recovered, but late in the day when Northwestern common advanced from 95 to 200 bid, the general market was heavy and lower.

The corner in Northwestern absorbed all attention, and wild excitement prevailed. The sudden demand for the stock set in about 2 o'clock, under which the price was bid rapidly up to par, then to 104, at which figure some 2,000 shares were purchased. Then under the continued demand and small transactions there was an advance of 1 per cent at a time to 112, followed by a rise under lively bidding to 116, 120, 125, 130, 150, 160, 165, and 168, at which figure the last known transaction was made; then to 175, 180, 187, and finally to 200. The "corner," is the closest since that made in Prairie du Chien, several years ago. Unless wealthy men were short of the stock it is not probable the clique would so run up the price, as so great an advance would cause the suspension of ordinary dealers unfortunate enough to be on the short side.

Rumors speak of several failures, but the names are unauthenticated.

Late in the day the street became aware of the arrest of Jay Gould at the suit of President Watson of the Erie Railroad, who claims $9,000,000 due from him to the Erie stockholders. Gould is said to have entire charge of the Northwestern pool, and his arrest caused a panic among the bears who bid up the price against themselves.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coupons, '67	115¾
5-20s of '62	112	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	112⅝	New 5s	109¼
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	Currency 6s	113¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	75½	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	76½	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	103	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel.	76	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92¾	Fort Wayne	90¾
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69½	Terre Haute pfd	37
United States Ex.	77½	Chicago & Alton	108¼
Pacific Mail	86½	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	98	O. & M.	44¾
Erie	54⅝	C., C. & C.	89⅝
Erie pfd	73⅝	C., B. & Q.	130¾
Harlem	113⅝	Lake Shore	88¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	123
Pittsburgh	87	Un. Pacific stocks	34¾
Northwestern	200	U. P. bonds	85¾
N. W. pfd.	87	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	107¼	Del., Lac & W.	96¼
N. J. Cen.	101⅝	B., H. & Erie	7¼
St. Paul	51¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring, 11s 4d@12d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; white club, 13s 4d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 57s. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 30s 5d. Wheat—White club, 13s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Rest remain unchanged. Market steady. Receipts for the last three days, 35,000 quarters, 20,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—5 p. m.—Receipts of corn for for the last three days, 7,000 quarters, 5,000 being American.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92⅞. Five-twenties of 1865, 90¾; do '67, 93¾. Ten-forties, 87½. New 5's, 88¾. Erie, 42¾.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Rentes, 53f.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9½; Orleans, 10¼. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Sales for the week, 97,000 bales; export, 8,000 bales; speculation, 9,000 bales.

Stock, 426,000 bales; American, 40,000 bales.

Receipts, 53,000 bales; American, 26,000 bales.

Actual export, 13,000 bales; stock afloat, 229,000 bales; American, 116,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; California white club wheat, 13s 6d; red winter, 11s 6d@11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 39,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 8,000 quarters; American, 5,000 quarters.

Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 32s 6d; short rib, 30s 9d. Tallow, 44s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 81 cars to arrive, 3,383, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,826, or 578 cars, against 290 the same time last week. Market was active at yesterday's prices. More business would have been transacted, could purchasers have been certain of obtaining shipping facilities. The run of the stock was generally of medium quality; about 1,100 disposed of. Sales: 483 Illinois steers, 1,125 to 1,468 lbs, at $5.25@6.70; 214 Canada steers, 1,161 to 1,375 lbs, at $5.40@6.87½; 180 Ohio steers, 1,081 to 1,406 lbs, at $4.75@6.87½; 80 Missouri steers, 1,219 lbs, at $5.35; 14 Missouri oxen, 1,500 lbs, at $5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 2,100, making the total for the week 9,500, against 16,800 the same time last week. Market dull, buyers declining to purchase on account of the difficulty in shipping. Sales of Canada lambs at $6.25@6.37½; Canada sheep $5.37½@5.75; Western sheep, $4.00@5.50. Choice droves of each grade rule at higher figures. Sales 197 Michigan sheep, 78 pounds, $3.12½; 322 Ohio sheep, 90lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 10,900, making the total for the week thus far 36,100, against 33,200 the same time last week. Market dull at $4.20@4.40, on account of the difficulty in shipping and the large accumulation of medium hogs. Sales 4,600 Ohio and Indiana hogs $4.20@4.40; 304 select Ohio $4.40@4.50; 72 select Indiana $4.43; 400 select Illinois $4.30@4.40.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—BEEVES—The market this week opened firm, with a tendency on the part of holders to advance the rates, but it soon became evident that no advance over last week's rates could be maintained, and they accordingly conceded the increase. A lively business then took place, New York dealers competing for choice lots. The quality of the offerings is inferior to that of last week, a large number of the receipts being very poor, and buyers do not care to have them even at a reduction. Good cattle are sought for, and bought at full rates immediately on arrival, and 9¼c ℔ was paid for 11 Illinois steers, averaging 1,440 lbs.

MILCH COWS—There is a greater demand this week, with a limited supply; $50 to $75 each was freely paid for good quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There is a good demand for good sheep this week, far in excess of supply, but common stock is much wanted. The attendance of buyers was fair. The market closed quiet at 7¼@8¼c for lambs; 5¾@7c for sheep; and 4½@5¾c for fine do.

HOGS—The market was dull, with a slight reduction in prices. We quote Western at 5@5½c per lb, and State 4¾@4¾c per lb.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—BEEVES—The rain storm makes it unfavorable for the live and dressed stock markets, which are weak all round. Receipts to-day, 1,050, making 9,300 for the week, against 7,600 last week. Largely Texans and little State stock. The latter are selling at 9@10c for cows, heifers, &c.; Texans, 8¼@10c, and good natives, 13@14c. No change in prime stock, but poor is ¼c lower. About all were sold.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 5,200, making 24,700 thus far this week, against 21,900 the same time last week. Fat stock unchanged, but common about ¼c lower. Car 64 lb thin Ohio sold at 5c; car 71 lb, 5½c; car 91 lb Missouri, 6¾c; car fat 76 lb Pennsylvania lambs, 8c.

HOGS—Received 80 cars to-day, making 44,000 to date this week, against 48,000 the same time last week. The advance of yesterday was lost to-day, dressed selling at 5¾@6¼c in a dull market.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts small; many cars detained on the Central Railroad. Holders asked an advance on last week's figures, but were not able to secure it, and gave way, when the market became active at last week's prices. Quality slightly inferior. The highest price realized was $8.25 for fine Illinois steers, and from that down to $6.00 was the range.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings small, and prices for good sheep strong; range for lambs $7.50@8.25; for coarse wool sheep, $4.50@7.00; fine do $4.50@6.50.

MILCH COWS—Scarce and in good demand, from $45.00 to $75.00 per head.

HOGS—Market less active; demand slow at $5.00@5.50 for Western, and $4.25@5.00 for State.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The inclement weather rendered business quiet to-day. The market remains very strong for all descriptions of cotton and woollen goods. Bleached cottons have an advancing tendency. Lonsdale shirtings are now 15c, and Blackstone AA, 14½c. Low-priced brown Canton flannels are very scarce, and are sold ahead by first hands. Bleached goods are also scarce. Shawls quiet; foreign goods dull.

The loss of upholstery goods by the Boston fire was over $200,000.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—COTTON—In very moderate demand, and closed easier; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and firmer; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.60@8.65; St. Louis, $7.05@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.40. Corn meal steady, with a fair demand; Western, $3.25@3.40. Wheat less active and lower; receipts, 297,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago, $1.45; Northwestern do, $1.53; winter red Western, $1.67; amber Western, $1.75@1.77½; white Western, $1.82; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, in store, $1.54. Rye steady; State, 93½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in buyers' favor; receipts, 172,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½c; sail do, 64@64½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 20,000 bu; old Western mixed, 50@51c; new do, 48@50c; white, 51@54c; black, 47@48c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 33@34c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar quiet. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 80@87c. Rice firm at 7½@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¾c; refined, 27c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $16.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet; new mess, $10.00@12.00; new extra, $12.00@13.50. Hams in good demand at $33.00@33.50; India mess, $18.00@19.00. Cut meats quiet; hams, 10½@12c; shoulders, 5¾c; middles, firm; city long clear, spot, 8c. Lard firm; steam, 8⅜c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Steady at 10@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; some sales rather higher. Wheat strong; held above buyers' views; $1.15 bid for No. 2 spring; No. 3 red fall sold at $1.65@1.67. Corn dull, and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 30¼c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull; No. 2, 24¾c. Barley: best grades held firmly, but little done. Rye quiet; No. 2, 58c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00 for new. Green meats steady; hams from block, 7¾c, seller November and December. Bulk meats in good demand for packed lots; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7@7¼c. Bacon—Nothing done. Lard more active; good, 7¼c.

HOGS—Active, and higher, at $3.60@3.90; receipts, 4,600.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 15,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.37@1.38. Corn fair; car lot, on demand, 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 49c. Other grains neglected.

News from important points along the canal report navigation all right.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.60@8.00; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn dull and lower; white, 62@63c; yellow, 63@64c. Oats dull and lower at 42@43c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.02½.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; mess, 23c. Bacon dull and lower; 5¾@11@11¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¼@8¾; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar lower; common, 7@7½c; good common, 7¾@8c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@9¼c; prime to strictly prime, 9¾@10½c. Molasses lower; centrifugal, 45@47c; fair, 58c; good, 60@62c; prime, 63@64c; strictly prime, 65@66c; choice, 70c. Coffee—14½@18½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; Louisiana, 95c; choice Western, 95c.

COTTON—Quiet and weak. Sales 3,000 bales. Good ordinary, 17½c; low middlings, 18½c; middlings, 19¼c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 8,191 bales. Exports—Continent, 1,750 bales. Stock, 148,300 bales. Week's sales, 2,000 bales. Receipts—Net, 30,649 bales; gross, 45,018 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 4,443; Continent, 14,693 bales; Great Britain, 5,746 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—In good demand and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.50. Bulk meats in good demand. Shoulders, 4c. Clear rib and clear sides, 6½@7c, delivered on cars loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½@6¼c. Clear rib, 10½c. Packed green hams, 8c. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, 8c.

HOGS—Active and firmer; range, $3.75@4.00. Receipts, 7,000 head.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55. Corn quiet. Barley firm; uplake Canada, $1.04.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; extra at $7.20@7.40. Wheat, an advance asked but none established; red, $1.48@1.55. Corn steady; old, 40@42c; new, 38@39c. Rye quiet, 67@70c. Oats firmer, 27@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—In fair demand but lower, 80@82c. Other oils steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $13.50 for that ready to ship. Lard steady; steam, sales at 7 9-16@7.60; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear 7c, with sales, all 15 to 25 days in salt. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 10c. Green shoulders, sales at 3¼c; sides, $5.30@5.37½. Hams, 8¼@8¾c.

HOGS—Firm, $4.00@4.10.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.13. Oats firm; No. 2, 26c. Corn firm; No. 2, 28c. Rye in good demand; No. 1, 55c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 71c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and steady; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2, $1.45. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet, but better; No. 1, 36c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In fair demand and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat active and unchanged; extra, $1.75; amber, $1.48@1.49. Oats and corn quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, $1.46; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.45¼. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 39c; new, 36¼c; low mixed, 38¼c new, 36c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active but scarcely so firm, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull, except for prime and choice; choice white, $2.00@2.05; fair to prime, $1.80@1.95; choice amber, $2.00@2.05; good to prime, $1.80@1.95; common to fair, $1.40@1.75; Western red, $1.60@1.70. Corn firm; mixed Western, 63c. Oats active; Western mixed, 42½c; white, 44c. Rye dull at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $16.00; market short, and very little deal of any kind; bare quotations are entirely nominal. Hams, new, 15½@16c. Lard firm at 8¼c.

BUTTER—Western unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate local demand; no export demand, and prices unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Western red, $1.70@1.72; amber, $1.80@1.90; white, $1.95@2.05. Rye steady at 70@77c. Corn quiet and firm; yellow, 66c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats in fair demand; white, 46@47c; mixed, 43@44c; black, 41c. Barley—Western in good demand at 90@97½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 26½c.

WHISKEY—Held firmly at 90c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Props Nebraska, Fisk, Jay Gould, ... ; bark Jessie Drummond; schrs Ely, Brighton, Atwater, Reed Case, Quimby.

PASSED UP—Props Sheridan, Cuyahoga, City of New York, Russia, Frindiville and barge.

WIND—Southwest; snowing.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—PASSED UP—Props Empire State, Plymouth, Toledo, Chicago.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Eclipse and barge; bark E. Chandler.

ARRIVED—Elizabeth Jones, Jesse Mack; schr Kelderhouse.

WIND—Southwest.

MUSICAL.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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GIFT ENTERPRISE.

DETROIT HARMONIE

Grand Gift Concert.

DETROIT, November 20, 1872.

The managers of the Detroit Harmonie Gift Concert beg leave to announce to the public that the Financial and Executive Committees have decided to postpone the Concert and Grand Distribution of Prizes to

Monday, December 30, 1872.

The enterprise has been so vastly extended, and the time for the transaction of business so limited, that it has been found impossible to obtain full reports from all the Agents, so as to wind up the affairs of the concern so that the drawing could take place in a satisfactory manner on the day appointed. The managers take great pleasure, however, in assuring the public that the enterprise promises to be an unprecedented success.

For the security of the ticketholders more than the proportionate amount of cash prizes, viz., over 50 per cent of the total amount of receipts for tickets sold, is in all times deposited with the Treasurer of the concern, in the German American Bank of Detroit, so that in all events there is perfect security for all concerned.

In order to afford actual ticketholders all the chances they are entitled to, it has been decided by the Executive Committee, that no tickets will be reserved for the Detroit Harmonie Society, and the same will therefore not participate in the Distribution of Prizes; all tickets remaining unsold on the day of the drawing will be destroyed, and corresponding numbers will not be placed in the wheel.

As the time of sale is extremely limited, and this final announcement positive,

All Application for Tickets Should be Made at Once,

So as to afford the managers ample time in winding up before the drawing.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The local money market presents no material change from the condition of the last few days, and continues about as stringent as ever. Merchants report collections in the country as very unsatisfactory, and bankers say that their country bank correspondents are wanting to borrow, instead of increasing their deposits. There is less currency coming in from the country than a week ago, and less also going out.

New York exchange continues scarce and firm at 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

THE INFLUX OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The enormous extension of the railroad system of the United States during the last seven years, the concurrent increase in the amount of railroad bonds held in Europe, and the consequent increase in the annual interest liabilities due to European bondholders, are subjects worthy of the most careful consideration in connection with the present general stringency in the money market, which is undoubtedly attributable in some degree to the smaller supply of capital coming from Europe in pay for railroad bonds. At the close of 1865 there were 35,085 miles of railroad in operation in the United States. To this, 1,742 miles were added in 1866, 2,449 miles in 1867, 3,000 miles in 1868, 5,000 miles in 1869, 6,000 miles in 1870, and 7,451 miles in 1871, making a grand total of 60,852 miles at the close of 1872, or nearly double the mileage of seven years previous.

The average cost of the railroads built during the last seven years is estimated at $30,000 per mile, including rolling stock, and it is probable that bonds to the average amount of at least $10,000 per mile have been sold in Europe for all the increase of railroads in the United States since 1866. It is probably a very low estimate to say that there were at least $50,000,000 of American railroad bonds held in Europe at the close of 1866, and that the annual interest due to European holders of them was $3,500,000. But, beginning with such approximate figures as these, we may proceed to estimate the rate at which we have been borrowing European capital and incurring interest liabilities during the seven years to build railroads. In the following table we set down in one column the probable amount of capital borrowed by the sale of bonds, and in the other the total annual interest liabilities:

	Bonds sold in Europe.	Annual Interest.
1865	$50,000,000	$3,500,000
1866	17,420,000	4,719,000
1867	24,490,000	6,433,300
1868	30,000,000	8,500,000
1869	50,000,000	12,000,000
1870	60,000,000	16,233,300
1871	75,000,000	21,500,000

The foregoing estimates would show that for seven years there has been a constantly-increasing margin of capital coming from Europe over and above the annual interest liabilities. But now let us suppose that, in consequence of the revulsion which has taken place in the European markets against American railroad securities during the last six months, the amount of such securities marketed there in 1872 should only reach $30,000,000. The interest liabilities would then stand at, say, $24,000,000 per annum, or nearly as much as the total amount of new bonds marketed during the year. It is not at all improbable that though we may still be marketing as many railroad bonds in Europe as we were four years ago, the influx of capital has, in a great measure, ceased, being balanced by the increasing interest liabilities. If the same line of argument be applied to the marketing in Europe of Government, State, and city bonds, it would show that there had been a much larger falling off in the influx of foreign capital during the last year, and that, in fact, the influx of foreign capital for all of these securities had ceased.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF INSURANCE.

The disastrous effects of the last two years on the insurance business of Hartford, New Haven and other New England cities, is leading them to consider the propriety of abandoning their specialty in it. A petition is being circulated in Boston to the following effect, viz:

"Our system of fire insurance having proved inadequate to meet the emergency caused by large fires, the undersigned respectfully request your honorable body to establish a State bureau of insurance, which shall issue policies on all buildings within the State at current rates; transmitting all premiums received to the State Treasurer to be used like other moneys of the State. The State Treasurer to pay all losses on the reception of the proper certificate from the State bureau."

This movement receives indirect encouragement from the cities of Springfield, New Haven, and Hartford. The Springfield *Republican* says the Boston and Chicago fires can not fail to have their "effect on the investment habits of that city, particularly among men of moderate means, who elsewhere in the country do not put their slender savings into this class of securities. It would be a benefit to Hartford, and, on the whole, a strengthening of the insurance business, if this second calamity should dissolve the only strictly insurance community in the country, and distribute the business more evenly, not necessarily depriving it of those elements of good management which it has apparently gained from being made a specialty. Insurance is too much like banking or brokerage to be the reliance of any community. The truest and best property is that which combines actual production by manufactures, or other forms of labor, with the best direction of capital." The New Haven *Journal* says: "The good people who have envied Hartford and Hartford capitalists the wealth supposed to flow from insurance companies of one sort and another, have just now cause to congratulate themselves that they are not depending upon that hazardous business for their incomes—that their property, if not accumulating so rapidly as they could wish, is, nevertheless comparatively safe from the perils which environ and overtake the underwriter. The late conflagration in Boston was a serious blow to Hartford. Some of her companies had gone down with the great disaster at Chicago, and those which weathered the storm were more or less crippled. Dividends to stockholders, of course, were not to be thought of. The solvent companies paid up as pleasantly as they could, and put the best possible face upon the future. Stockholders mustered their patience to await the next dividend day; but here comes the demand from Boston, and their hopes are again deferred. It is estimated that men and women who expected a distribution of not less than $800,000 as the profits of the present year's business, must be disappointed—must be thankful, indeed, if they are not called upon to fortify their investments with new capital. Remarking upon this state of things, The *Courant* expresses the judgment that 'these companies, with all their wealth and vast business, add very little to the substantial prosperity of Hartford.' In these days of adversity, it is rather a matter of congratulation than otherwise that much of the capital in these corporations, and consequently a large share of the ill-luck that has befallen them, belongs to people outside the city and of the State. Insurance is a hazardous and unhealthy business, and the *Courant* is doing Hartford a real service in urging her capitalists and business men to turn their attention more generally to manufacturing. The profits may not rise to the fabulous figures occasionally attained in insurance stock, but it is easily shown that in the long run as handsome fortunes are made, and that the measure of success depends much less upon luck, and more upon the energy and good judgment of those who manage the business. There is quite enough of healthy excitement in watching the markets, and much less of the feverish anxiety of those who are forced to listen every hour of the day and night for the sound of the alarm-bell which notes the destruction of property for which they must pay. We deplore the reverses of our neighbor, and commend the counsel offered by the press,—commend it with confidence, as a line of business from which our own city has prospered and is growing rich as never before."

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the practice of transmitting transfer checks in the redemption of old, defaced and mutilated currency in sums of five dollars and upwards, and legal-tender notes in sums of fifty dollars and upwards, forwarded by express to the Treasurer, will be discontinued Dec. 1, 1872. Thereafter returns for such remittances will be made in all cases by express at the expense of the Department in new legal-tender notes or fractional currency in such denominations as the owners may request. When no request is made, returns will be made in currency of the same kind as that received.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ashland av, s f, and near Brigham st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $225.

Lot 13, in Block 1, in Sutton's Block 28, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $800.

Lot 88, in Rowley's n ½ Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $800.

North Market st, bet Hinsdale and White sts, e f, n ¼ of Lot 2, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 25 to 27, in Block 1, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $3,600.

Fisk st, s of and near Evans st, e f, Lot 4, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $1,000.

Western av, ne cor Coulter st, 3 acres, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $22,500.

Macalester place, ne cor Lytle st, s f, 150x140 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $12,000.

Fullerton av, 160 ft e of Cooper st, n f, 25x120, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $700.

Hamlin av, 188 4-10 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 25x175 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,137.

Blue Island av, sw cor Twenty-second st, triangular Lots 1 to 3, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 1 to 6, in Block 5, of C. W. Harrison's Add, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $3,000.

West Adams st, sw cor Throop st, n f, 48x120 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $16,500.

Michigan av, 180 ft s of Adams st, e f, 34 ft to alley, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $23,000.

Lots 21 to 25, in Block 2, in C. H. Harrison's Addition, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 27, in Block 13, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,550.

Lot 22, in same, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 42, in Block 2, of Cushman's Subdivision of n ½, Block 3, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 59, in Sheldon, Weston & Stone's e 10 acres of Block 19, of n ½, Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $850.

Lot 7, in Block 24, and Lots 5 and 22 to 24, in Block 29 of Ravenswood, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 4, in Block 29, Same, dated May 8, 1871; consideration, $7,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Block 2, in re subdivision of Blocks 2 to 4, of Cannon's n ½ s ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $450.

Lot 40, in Block 2 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, east of railroad, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,200.

Same transfer, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 7 and n 25 ft of Lot 8, in Block 30, Hyde Park, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $4,600.

Lots 45 to 48, in Block 3, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of e ½ w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 34, 39, 13, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $15,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,887	4,760	6,951	4,694
Wheat, bu	40,480	26,600	54,996	20,473
Corn, bu	49,010	123,335	49,490	174,497
Oats, bu	17,150	31,820	17,369	53,020
Rye, bu	3,770	2,063		736
Barley, bu	29,260	14,894	27,916	7,038
Grass seed, lbs	31,860	92,782		23,259
Flax seed, lbs	50,700	51,500	21,582	
Broom corn, lbs	105,000	62,336	12,930	29,760
Cured meats, lbs	83,600	62,820	536,320	669,309
Beef, brls		1,045	67	2,200
Pork, brls	....	50	1,164	877
Lard, lbs	25,800	32,829	134,275	304,711
Tallow, lbs	17,410	86,065		12,675
Butter, lbs	43,085	65,836	11,000	54,000
Dressed hogs, No.	179	161	25	
Live hogs, No.	16,189	16,368	4,039	5,763
Cattle, No.	2,836	1,294	1,360	255
Sheep, No.	1,581	1,516		
Hides, lbs	110,138	94,156	184,612	21,890
Highwines, brls	200	227	670	258
Wool, lbs	73,332	7,558	28,000	33,247
Potatoes, bu	835	1,341	53	60
Lumber, m feet	964	3,653	1,759	1,380
Shingles m	672	1,980	1,032	696
Lath, m	5	100	168	85
Salt, brls	189		544	2,666

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,943 bu wheat; 7,136 bu corn; 2,891 bu oats; 6,893 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 134 cars wheat; 129 cars corn; 37 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 54 cars barley. Total, 363 cars, or 140,000 bu.

It was announced a few days ago that committees had been appointed by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, to confer with regard to the length of the business day, with a view of reducing the number of hours of trading in produce. The committees have not met, as yet, and it is probable that they will not do so, thinking that the evil is one of those that should be left to work out its own cure.

The custom of authorizing brokers to deal on general principles for principals seems to have been overdone in the case of Mr. Henry Gillette. He, to-day, gave notice that there were said to be many contracts out against him of which he had no knowledge, and that he will not in future recognize any not authorized by him.

There was some talk on 'Change to-day about making a request, through the Board of Directors, that the grain warehousemen of this city will make a return of condition at the close of this month. It is possible that the motion will be tabled, on the ground that all the warehousemen are understood to be willing to make such statement without being formally asked to do so.

The difficulty attending the presentation of Munn & Scott for expulsion by the Board of Trade, and the delay incident thereto, was very natural. George Armour & Co., their former partners, did not want to take the step, for the double reason that they did not wish to be suspected of revenge, and that the offence against them was not as members of the Board of Trade, but as warehousemen. Other members held back, not wishing to act on general principles, while the parties who had been personally wronged did nothing. The eight or ten members who have now taken the matter in hand, do so simply from a sense of duty, and not because they have private wrongs to complain of. The past relations of Munn & Scott to the Board of Trade will be passed upon, not their relations with the individual members of that body.

There is a disposition in some quarters to attach to the Grain Inspectors more blame than really belongs to them, for having been deceived by the "false bottoms" in the bins of the Northwestern Elevator. The truth is that the inside Inspectors of the warehouses were retired nearly two years ago, and the one Inspector acting outside, for the State, had no conceded business inside; so that he was not necessarily cognizant of what passed on the top floor. Nevertheless it was their duty to do what they undertook to do—*measure the grain* in the houses, and not content themselves with measuring so much blank space above it, which was deducted from the alleged capacity of the bin, which they did not take the trouble to verify. Any mathematician would have told them that the "method of differences" should only be resorted to as a test of the accuracy of the results attained by previous labor. One thing is certain; the Inspectors did not perform the work they were understood to perform. It was announced that they measured *the grain*, whereas it is now confessed that that was just what they did not do. They are, therefore, morally to blame for the results of their imperfect way of showing "how not to do it," though not open to the charge of collusion with the inventors of the monstrous fraud which has so recently been exposed.

It is understood that the corn paper bought up by George Armour & Co., representing about 475,000 bu which had gone into the Munn & Scott elevators, and mysteriously disappeared, cost them an average of 29c per bu, as they deducted the cost of storage from the date of the receipt to the time of purchase. Some of those receipts were issued in June last, and were chargeable with as much as 5½c per bu for storage. It has occurred to some inquisitive members of the Board of Trade to ask the impertinent question: "What right had Armour & Co. to deduct these charges for storage on grain that had long since been shipped out, and was, perhaps, eaten in Europe at the time the receipts were bought in?" These grumblers have evidently not profited by their reading of Æsop's fable about the wolf and the crane; they are not sufficiently thankful for their escape with a whole skin, after having been graciously permitted to place their heads within the wolf's jaws. But parties who have not thus narrowly escaped may be pardoned if they wonder that others should be obliged to pay for the empty space which the Inspectors measured so faithfully two months ago.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and with no important changes in prices, though some were irregular, and some higher. The receipts of grain were a little more liberal, and the shipping movement seems to be about over for the season, so far as lake transfers are concerned; but our stocks are very light, and this fact tends to prevent a decline, so long as we have a short interest on the floor.

The grocery market was lacking in activity, and in firmness. There were few interior buyers here in person, while the order business was also small. The present dulness is attributed to the prevalence, in the country, of the horse epidemic, which prevents farmers from getting to town to do their customary trading. Country merchants of course do not feel like "stocking up" until there is a reasonable prospect that their goods will be wanted. Prices generally were easy, but with the single exception of refined sugars, which were off an ⅛c, there was no quotable decline. There was a fair amount of trading in foreign and domestic dry good, and the prevalent feeling was one of pronounced firmness. In goods a little posse there is, of course, more or less shading, but all staple and seasonable fabrics are held at full former rates. Butter and cheese met with a moderate inquiry at about previous quotations, the former selling at 8@26c, and the latter at 13@15½c. Coal remains firm at $11.00@12.00 for Lackawanna, and at $10.50@11.00 for Erie and Briar Hill. In the fish market no new features were noted. A fair local demand exists, but orders from country dealers were few and small. Dried fruits remain without decided change, the only alteration being an advance of 1c in pared peaches. Hay was firm, and prime advanced 50c per ton. The increased business is due to the meagre receipts, the epizootic preventing farmers from bringing the article to market. No new features were noted in the hide, leather, oil, and wood markets. Building materials were in fair demand. Groceries are unchanged. Cooperage was in some request, but the packers are pretty well supplied for the present; flour barrels are in fair request at 50@55c. Iron and steel continue to meet with a good demand. Prices are hardly as strong, but without quotable change. Tin, copper, and zinc were moderately active and steady. Broom corn was quiet, but a better feeling pervades the market, Eastern advices being more favorable. Hops were in light request, but steady, at 25@30c for prime Wisconsin. Wool was moderately active, and firm, at present quotations. Timothy and clover seeds were in better demand to-day, and firm, at $3.05 for prime timothy; prime clover quotable at $5.10 @5.15. Flax was quiet at $1.55@1.60. Potatoes continue scarce and firm, good peachblows bringing 60@65c on track. Poultry was in large supply, and rather quiet; prices are a shade easier. Game was in fair request, with prices a trifle lower. Apples and cranberries are in fair demand for both home consumption and shipment. Other fruit was quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were in moderate demand, and apparently a shade firmer; sales being reported of 100 brls at 89½c; and 150 brls at 89c. The market closed at the inside, being reported dull in New York.

Lake freights were dull, and nominal at yesterday's rates; one or two vessels being held at 11c for wheat, or 10c for corn, by sail to Buffalo, with no takers. It is probable, however, that some grain will be taken out on owner's account, so that the record of the day will scarcely be a blank.

Dressed hogs were inactive on 'Change, none being offered. On the street they were quoted at $4.50@5.00 per 100 lbs, according to quality. The receipts are increasing, 179 head being reported in this morning.

Provisions were not active, but decidedly firmer, under a better demand, the inside prices of yesterday being freely bid in most cases, while there seemed to be but few sellers. The stronger feeling in live hogs, and a liberal export movement of produce reported in New York, caused the increased firmness here, especially as our packers seem to have but little product to offer for present delivery. It is probable that we have now seen nearly the last of the lassitude that hung over our market like a pall while the packers and holders of hogs were arrayed in solid phalanx against each other, the former trying to establish a price that should be permanent through the winter. We may now witness all the more activity, as some compensation for past dulness. Mess pork was 10@15c per brl higher, on the more deferred options, and lard was ⅛c per lb higher for delivery in the latter part of the packing season. Meats were generally held ⅛c higher, but no advance was effected except in hams, which were in good demand, with few offerings. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.50; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; do seller January, $12.25@12.37½; do seller February, $12.37½@12.50; do seller March, $12.50@12.60; do seller April, $12.50@12.75; prime mess, $11.50@12.00. Lard, cash, 7¼@7⅜c for new; do seller December, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller January, 7⅜c; do seller February, 7½@7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝@8c. Sweet pickled hams, 9⅝@10⅛c, and green hams at 7⅛@8c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅞@7½c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3⅞c; do rough sides, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅝@6c; do short clear, 6⅛@6⅜c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4⅛c for shoulders; 6⅜c for short ribs, and 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅜@6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6⅝c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅞c for short clear; 8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $13.50; 500 brls do seller January at $12.25; 500 brls do seller March at $12.50; 500 tcs lard seller January at 7⅜c; 1,500 tcs do seller March at 8c; 250 tcs do, last evening, at 7⅛c; 100,000 lbs and 500 boxes shoulders, part seller first half December, at 4⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams, average 15 lbs at 8c; 100 boxes Cumberlands, at Peoria, seller December, at 6⅜c for 38 lbs average, or 6c for 43 lbs average; 50 boxes short ribs at 6⅜c; 250 boxes short clear, seller 15 days at 7c; 200 boxes do at Peoria, seller to December 20, at 6⅝c; 60 brls yellow grease at 6c; 300 brls city butchers' tallow at 8c.

Flour was in active demand, though the volume of sales was not large, as offerings were rather light, and holders generally asked a further advance, which buyers did not seem disposed to grant. The difficulty of transfer, due to the horse disease, has partially disappeared, and there is a probability of a fair movement by rail all through the winter. Rye flour was scarce, and held higher. Bran was strong. We note sales of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 160 brls spring extras at $6.00; 1,300 do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.15; 50 brls rye at $3.87½; 100 brls do on private terms; 35 brls buckwheat at $7.00. Total, 1,995 brls. Also 100 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 2 cars screenings at $12.00; 1 car middlings at $13.00, on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.75@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	6.75@ 7.50
Bran	10.50@11.50

Wheat was moderately active, and averaged a little higher than yesterday, but lower than the prices of last evening. There was comparatively little variation in the price of cash lots, as the current offerings were light, and were willingly purchased by those who were short for this month, while several lots were said to be taken for shipment. But the option for next month, which was the chief thing dealt in, was very irregular. It was strong early, under the receipt of news of another advance in Liverpool, but fell off afterwards when New York was quoted quiet and neglected, though the short scare is by no means over. The drop was ascribed principally to rather liberal offerings from country points, to sell for next month's delivery, and to the resulting conclusion that first holders will rush their wheat in here at a much more rapid rate than hitherto. Seller December opened at $1.12¼, advanced to $1.12½, declined to $1.10⅛, advanced to $1.11, and receded to $1.09⅞ at the close. Seller January sold at $1.10@1.13; and seller the month was very quiet at about $1.10@1.12½, both closing at the inside. No. 1 spring closed at $1.20; No. 2 do at about $1.10½; No. 3 do at $1.00; and rejected do at 87c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 2,800 bu do at $1.20; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.11⅛; 51,800 bu do at $1.11; 23,600 bu do at $1.10⅞; 14,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 1,600 bu do at $1.00; 5,200 bu rejected spring at 88c; 2,800 bu do at 87c. Total, 124,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and irregular at an advance of ⅛@¼c, though reported dull and weak in New York, which last fact made our market recede from opening quotations, and reduced the demand. There was a very light inquiry for shipment, and our receipts were larger, while some of the corn now arriving is inspecting as No. 2, which will materially increase the supply of the speculative grade before long, strangely enough, this fact weakened the price for November much more than that for next month, which was relatively firm throughout, though the supply of new No. 2 cannot be great before the 1st of December. Seller the month opened at 32⅜c, advanced to 32½c, and receded to 32⅛c at the close. Seller December opened at 31⅞c, advanced to 32⅛c, and closed at 31⅞c. Seller January sold at 32@32⅜c. There was some inquiry for May and June delivery, but no sales reported. Cash No. 2 closed at 32⅜c bid. Cash sales were reported of 54,600 bu No. 2, at 33c; 6,400 bu do at 32½c; 20,200 bu do at 32⅜c; 15,800 bu do at 32⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 2,000 bu rejected at 30c; 2,000 bu do at 29⅞c; 6,400 bu do at 29½c. Total, 134,400 bu.

Oats were dull, but firm, averaging a shade higher than yesterday, being quoted strong in New York, which brought out a few bids for options, while the only demand for cash lots was that from city dealers. Seller the month was quoted at 23@23⅛c; seller December sold at 23⅛@23⅝c, and seller January at 24@24½c. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 23⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 9,800 bu No. 2 at 23⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 23⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 23c; 3,600 bu rejected at 22c; 600 bu do at 21½c. Total, 18,800 bu.

Rye was more active, and firm at yesterday's price for No. 2, rejected being entirely nominal at 50@51c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 55½c, and 10,000 bu do on private terms.

Barley was more active, but again weak, declining 1c from the inside quotations of yesterday, and closing dull at the lowest prices of the session. There was no shipping demand for No. 2, but a few car-loads were sold to fill options. The market ranged from 65c down to 64c. Seller the month sold at 63⅛c, and closed nominal at 63c. No. 3 was dull at 50@52½c, the outside for receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64½c; 2,600 bu do at 64c; 5,200 bu No. 3 at 52c; 2,800 bu do at 51c; 5,600 bu do at 50½c; 1,200 bu do at 50c; 14,400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41c; 1,400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 500 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 54c. Total, 46,200 bu.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Our receipts of breadstuffs from the interior are steadily augmenting in volume. Since harvest, July 1, the total aggregate of wheat receipts approximate 6,600,000 centals—against 1,600,000 centals for a like period the year previous. Our exports of flour and wheat combined for the same period approximate, in round figures 4,000,000 centals, as against 600,000 centals for a corresponding period of 1871. The daily wheat arrivals are much less than in October, as was expected they would be as soon as the bulk of the crop was housed. No shippers have it in their power to order wheat forward to tide water as fast as they require it for the dispatch of vessels loading. There is, therefore, no stock accumulation, but rather a lessening of the same, and this will, doubtless, be the case for some time. Our city warehouses and those around the bay, and for many miles distant, adjacent to rail and water conveyances, are now filled to repletion, waiting orders, not a little of it bought and paid for,—and, in fact, held for account of shippers, contracting for the same in weeks past and at the time when the fleet of ships here and to arrive was chartered,—English purchasing orders then received under limits, and to execute them the wheat had to be purchased, as well as ships secured for its conveyance to the United Kingdom. The present result of all this is a much more steady, uniform market for wheat all through the season than would have been possible under other circumstances; and now, under lessened Liverpool quotations, prices of wheat are substantially the same as for weeks past.

The Boston *Shipping List* has the following items:

The quantity of pig iron produced in the North of England is about 2,000,000 of tons per annum, worth at the present rates £10,000,000. There are not less than thirteen new furnaces in course of erection, near Stockton, valued at £260,000. The total capital required for the completion of new works, and the extension of old, is estimated at nearly £2,000,000.

The destruction of timber in America is at last attracting public notice, and is likely to become a matter for legislative enactments. The railroad companies should be obliged to reserve alternate sections of forest lands for all time, if only narrow strips along their lines. California has already created the office of State Forester.

The exportation of watches from Switzerland to the United States of America assumes larger proportions every year. From the 1st of January to the 30th of September of the current year 11,077,213 francs worth of watches have been exported to this country.

Again Bangor is suffering from a dearth of vessels. An enormous amount of lumber is awaiting shipment and 200 vessels would be taken up.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active, and a shade firmer, closing at $1.10½ cash, $1.10½ seller December, and $1.10½ seller January. Corn was quiet, and easier, closing at 31½c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller December. Lake freights were quiet; the schooner George D. Dousman was taken for 19,000 bu barley, at 10½c to Buffalo. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active and steady at $1.78@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is a better feeling in this market, owing to an improved demand among Eastern manufacturers. As yet, however, stocks move very slowly, and prices are hardly established. We quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80.00@120.00 for choice; and $120.00@150.00 for choice green hurl. Sales include 75 bales good red at $75.00; 25 bales common at $45.00.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. The supply of common to medium, is ample for present requirements. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.25@2.40; fair to medium, $1.60@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25.

BUTTER—The butter trade exhibited only a moderate degree of activity, neither local nor outside buyers seeming inclined to operate to a very considerable extent. Prices, however, remain comparatively steady, as the receipts are not large and stocks already on hand are only a fair average for the season. We continue to quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Dealers report continued quiet in this department, with little or no variation in prices. About the only inquiry was for burlaps and gunnies. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate request at previous prices. We continue to quote common brick at $11.00@14.00 per m. Other materials were without essential change. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.75@2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	10.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	11.00
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.50
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	14.00
18x22 to 18x26	10.50	17.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	18.50
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	20.00
26x34 to 30x40	14.00	22.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	24.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	26.00
30x50 to 32x52		27.00
32x54 to 34x56		28.00
34x58 to 34x60		34.00
26x60 to 40x60		38.00
		40.00

CANNED GOODS—In this department of trade fair activity was noticeable, and the prevalent feeling was firm. With the exception of tomatoes and one or two other articles, the stocks are ample. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	
Oysters, 2 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—There was no new feature in the market for this staple. Business is dull—unusually so for the season—and an easy feeling prevails. Stocks are light, but are quite sufficient to satisfy present requirements. We quote: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The coal trade continues active, with prices firm and unchanged. We continue to quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was some inquiry for pork barrels and tierces, but the packers are generally well supplied. Prices continue steady, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $36.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair request at $3.50@4.50 for pears; grapes, 20@30c. Sales include 25 boxes pears at $4.50; 100 boxes East Brurre at $4.00; 60 boxes at $3.75@4.00; 100 white Nellis at $3.50; 100 lbs Rein di Nice at 30c; 100 lbs white Tokay at 25c; 100 lbs muscat at 20c.

EGGS—The offerings were liberal; a very good demand prevailed. Prices are irregular, ranging from 25@27c for fresh. We note sales of 250 pkgs at 27c; 500 doz do at 26c; 7 brls do at 25c; 41 brls pickled at 23c; 10 cases do at 22c; 5 pkgs at 20c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a very good demand. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@66c, from first hands; jobbing price 70@75c; mixed 25@60c, according to quality. Chicken, 8@9c. Sales include 16 sacks prime live geese at 67c; 1 sack old at 50c.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in connection with the fish market. The local demand is fair for this season of the year, but the interior trade is extremely light. Stocks are ample, and prices rule steady, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackeral, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@11.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A further advance is noted in pared peaches, with which exception quotations remain unchanged. The general trade is quiet, though for certain lines of goods, including raisins, prunes, and currants, the demand is fairly active and increasing. Following are the prices current: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 21@22c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, mixed, 8@8½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 9c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—A fair and increasing demand prevails for furs of all kinds. The following quotations are for prime Illinois and Iowa skins, while those from Michigan, Minnesota, and the North would command better prices:

Otter	$2.00@7.00
Fisher	3.00@5.50
Marten	2.00@2.00
Wolverine	2.00@4.00
Mink	1.00@3.00
Beaver	50@1.25
Lynx	25@2.00
Timber Wolf	25@2.00
Prairie Wolf	75@1.00
Cross Fox	1.00@2.50
Red Fox	1.00@1.50
Grey Fox	30
Kits Fox	30
Wild Cat	25
House Cat	10
Badger	25
Skunk	10@ 75
Raccoon	15@ 30
Muskrat, fall	10@ 12½
Opossum	8
Kitten	4@ 5

GAME—Was quite plenty, and met with a fair inquiry. Prices were a shade easier. Sales include 19 doz prairie chickens at $3.25; 15 doz do at $3.00; 40 doz quail at $2.12½; 30 dozen do at $2.00; 20 doz mallard ducks at $3.25; 4 wild turkeys at $1.50 each; 2 doz rabbits at $1.75; 30 venison hams at 20c; 200 lbs do at 18c; 2 carcases at 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in fair demand, and firm at $3.00@3.50 at retail, and $2.50@3.00 in car lots. Cranberries continue in fair request at $10.00@11.50 per brl for cultivated. Grapes were quiet at $3.00 per case. Sales include 1 car apples at $2.75, on track; 260 brls at $3.00@3.50; 95 brls at $2.50@3.00; 85 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 25 brls do at $9.50@10.00; 15 cases grapes at $3.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was dull all around to-day, and the general market seemed to be lacking in strength, though if we except refined sugars, in which an ⅛c decline is noted, there was no appreciable change in values. Coffees were firm, but for nearly all other articles in the list there was a disposition to "shade" quotations, on anything like fair orders. Following are the revised prices:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22¾@23¼c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 13⅛@13½c; granulated, 13⅛@13⅜c; A standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12⅛@12¾c; extra C, 12⅛@12½c; C, No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; yellow C, 11⅛@11⅝c; choice brown, 11⅛@11⅝c; prime do, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 10⅛@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11⅜c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 53@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7⅛@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6¾c; White Rose, 6⅜@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 5⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Comparatively little hay is coming in at the present time, and, although there is only a moderate demand to meet, holders are asking higher prices. We advance quotations of prairie 50c per ton, and give the following as the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK — New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.60; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade was again quoted quiet, and prices were without decided change. Local and outside buyers were operating to a moderate extent at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was some inquiry among brewers for prime hops, but, as a general thing, the market was quiet. Some parties are partial to foreign hops, but they are not in general demand. We continue to quote: Prime Western at 25@32c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—Was in usual demand. The offerings of prime descriptions were light, but dark comb and strained were plenty and dull. We continue to quote Eastern prime at 35@37½c; choice Western, 26@32c; dark comb, 20@25c; strained, 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were moderately active. Prices for some descriptions are a shade weaker, but we make no change in quotations to-day:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7¾ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	19½ @12½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEMONS—Were in light request at previous prices. We continue to quote: Malagas at $7.00@7.50; French, $7.50@8.00; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per brl, or $4.00 per box.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were fairly active for the season. Prices were without alteration, and are quotable as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c, less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were moderately active, and unchanged; $6.00 being the wholesale prices. We quote: 12d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The closing of navigation has greatly lessened the demand for these goods. Prices continue steady as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@6.50

OILS—In the oil market only a light business was doing, and values underwent no important change, ranging substantially as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.30
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The scarcity of choice peachblows continues and prices are tending upward. Peachblows quotable at 60@70c, in car lots. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 65c on track; 150 bu do at 75c; 465 bu do at 70c; 80 bu at 60@65c, in small lots from store.

SWEET POTATOES—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry, the recent rise being sustained. Southern Illinois quotable at $4.00@4.25. Sales include 20 brls at $4.00.

POULTRY—The offerings are large but sales are rather slow. Prices are a shade weaker. Country shippers should forward their stocks for Thanksgiving so that they will reach this market Tuesday or Wednesday morning at the latest. Sales include 800 lbs turkeys at 12c; 3,600 lbs do at 12½c; 600 lbs do at 12c; 1,20 lbs do at 10@11c; 30 doz dressed chickens at $3.25@3.50; 29 doz do at $3.00; 25 doz do at $2.00@2.50; 12 doz do at $1.75.

SALT—Was without essential change. A fair demand light stocks continues to produce a firm feeling in this market. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—Continue in good demand at the prices quoted below:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x3	51c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x3	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x12	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 4x3	60c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were fairly active to-day and firmer. Prime timothy quotable at $2.95@3.00, and quite firm. Clover at $5.10@5.12½ for prime seed and held at $5.15@5.20; common quotable at $4.80@4.95; mammoth at $5.55@5.60. Flax was quiet and steady at $1.55@1.60; millet, 75c; Hungarian, 85c. Sales were reported of 279 bags prime timothy at $3.00; 100 bags do at $2.95; 25 bags good at $2.90; 14 bags do fair at $2.80; 57 bags do at $2.75; 25 sacks of prime clover at $5.10; 20 sacks good at $5.00; 20 bags at $4.95; 20 bags do at $4.90; 50 bags at $4.85; 25 bags common medium at $4.60; 8 bags mammoth at $5.60; 9 bags at $5.55.

TEAS—Remain comparatively steady at the following range of prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and steady at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—There was a good demand at the annexed prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There was a very good inquiry this morning, the market ruling quite firm at present quotations. The receipts are increasing, country dealers and producers seeming quite ready to avail themselves of the improved condition of the market. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra	65@68c
Tub, washed dingy	55@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	50@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	50@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	50@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	40@42c
Super, pulled	48@45c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are in continued good demand, and firm at present rates:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl, for lots of 5 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38		
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80		45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.38		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.53		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,920	7,997	487
Tuesday	3,845	16,277	1,457
Wednesday	3,165	17,618	1,463
Thursday	2,836	16,189	1,581
Friday	2,700	15,410	663
Total	14,466	73,071	5,651

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,038	3,192	
Tuesday	1,026	6,525	
Wednesday	1,180	3,356	384
Thursday	1,360	4,939	332
Total	4,604	18,012	716

CATTLE—In this market only slight change was noticeable. The lighter receipts served to check the downward tendency of prices, but did not enable sellers to recover any part of the decline sustained during the preceding days of the week, unfavorable telegrams from the East operating to prevent any decided improvement in the tone of the market here. As has been the case for a number of days past, the quality of the offerings was poor, and by no means suited to the wants of the trade, the great bulk answering the description of "common." The few choice droves on sale were disposed of at $5.75@6.15, but sales at these figures were rare, most of the day's business being transacted at the low range of $2.50@5.00. The supply of Texas cattle was not large, and the really desirable droves were taken at fair prices. Thin rough lots were much neglected, and several bunches remained unsold at the close. Stockers continue in good request, but buyers insist upon lower prices. Good to prime young steers, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs, were not wanted at over $3.75@4.00, while the poorer sorts were a drug at over $2.75@3.25. The market closed dull and easy with many unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

goods, with ample offerings. Prices continue to rule

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
10	fleshy steers	1,090	$4.25
37	native cows	924	3.25
47	good steers	1,374	5.70
18	native cows	933	3.20
13	rough steers	1,208	4.62½
17	cows	962	3.15
13	cows	922	2.75
15	stock steers	782	3.37½
14	stock steers	1,054	4.10
21	stock steers	901	3.70
13	oxen	1,558	4.75
32	fleshy steers	1,270	4.75
18	stock steers	1,041	3.50
33	good steers	1,266	5.25
50	medium steers	1,234	4.75
32	fleshy steers	1,171	4.75
16	choice steers	1,332	6.00
62	fleshy steers	1,153	4.50
132	good steers	1,342	5.50
16	butchers' steers	1,318	4.75
55	Texan steers	1,179	2.37½
90	choice steers	1,346	6.15
250	roughish steers	1,343	4.25
20	fleshy steers	1,085	4.45
14	stock steers	910	3.75
88	stock steers	1,213	5.12½
128	stock steers	1,342	5.70
13	stock steers	1,474	3.30
216	stock steers	1,040	3.50
16	stock steers	1,315	3.25
19	stock steers	927	2.75
88	Texan steers	899	3.50
33	Texan steers	1,289	3.65
19	cows	1,104	4.15
21	stock steers	850	3.60
21	stock steers	824	3.65
17	cows	1,038	3.12½
15	cows	932	4.00
33	cows	908	4.07½
33	good steers	1,223	5.25
17	good steers	1,150	5.12½
17	fleshy steers	1,020	4.25

HOGS—This market continues active, and prices to-day were firm and higher. Shippers were out in full force, as were also packers, and, under a spirited competition, trade was brisk. Early sales were effected at 5@10c advance, and before the close values had further appreciated to the extent of 5c, making the advance 10@15c as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. The extreme range was $4.00@4.50, the inside figure for coarse heavy, and the outside for two extra assorted lots. The ruling prices, however, were $4.05@4.15 for common; $4.15@4.20 for medium, and at $4.25@4.40 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
128	224	$4.10	43	219	$4.15	25	222	$4.25
59	270	4.25	69	270	4.30	25	245	4.25
47	342	4.35	50	269	4.25	57	269	4.20
55	264	4.25	60	244	4.25	57	279	4.15
45	331	4.30	45	278	4.40	60	257	4.15
49	263	4.20	288	302	4.30	44	298	4.20
112	268	4.25	59	279	4.20	55	171	4.10
57	206	4.25	52	268	4.25	237	251	4.15
62	217	4.15	44	250	4.20	56	274	4.10
65	207	4.15	57	278	4.15	57	297	4.12½
33	274	4.05	52	332	4.25	59	238	4.10
41	306	4.00	48	325	4.25	41	258	4.05
41	334	4.25	97	280	4.25	102	247	4.30
218	243	4.25	99	229	4.30	300	263	4.30
45	245	4.40	50	250	4.15	96	200	4.15
45	323	4.45	20	194	4.15	170	171	4.25
122	204	4.15	46	228	4.35	70	218	4.20
169	280	4.15	43	384	4.45	116	256	4.15
184	229	4.15	61	292	4.25	60	200	4.25
55	264	4.15	99	319	4.50			

SHEEP—There was rather more life in the sheep trade to-day, and prices were firmer. Local butchers, as heretofore, were the principal operators, only a few car loads being taken by shippers. Prices may be quoted firm at $3.00@5.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

LUMBER AFLOAT—Trade at the wholesale lumber-yards is suspended, for awhile at least. Our statement of yesterday, that there were two or three more lumber-laden vessels [illegible] was scarcely correct, as we have had no information since that there are any [illegible] pected yet, which will, however, [illegible] son, as no more vessels are leaving [illegible] lumber cargoes.

We clip the following items from [illegible] changes:

"By the recent tornado in the Ch[illegible] ley, pine timber to the amount of [illegible] owned by the Hon. Philetus Sawyer [illegible] stroyed."

"The mills at Muskegon are still r[illegible] will be as long as the weather will [illegible] of them having a good supply of [illegible] there being about 20,000,000 feet [illegible] booms. The usual time for [illegible] mills is from Nov. 1st to the 10th, [illegible] city of logs during the early part of [illegible] makes it necessary to extend the time [illegible] but if the present cold weather [illegible] must soon cease in the mills."

Considerable lumber will be [illegible] ity of North Lake this winter. [illegible] quharson has taken a contract [illegible] rence, who has lately built a mill [illegible] ber 3,000,000 feet this winter and [illegible] in North Lake. Mr. Lawrence's mill commenced running in August [illegible] ter. The lumber will be hauled [illegible] for shipment by the Flint [illegible] the Detroit and Bay City [illegible] about 1,000,000 feet now ready [illegible]

AT THE YARDS.—There were no [illegible] ments at the yards to-day, the [illegible] buyers was average, and a fair [illegible] done, on both local and interior [illegible] mon descriptions of building [illegible] chiefly called for, though choice [illegible] fair demand. Shingles and lath [illegible] liberal sale. Published prices [illegible] the following rates:

First and second clear [illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch [illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch [illegible]
Third clear, thick [illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough [illegible]
First and second clear siding, together [illegible]
Common siding [illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second [illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first [illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward [illegible]
A stock boards [illegible]
B stock boards [illegible]
Common boards [illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under [illegible]
Fencing [illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet [illegible]
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet [illegible]
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m [illegible]
Pickets, square [illegible]
Pickets, flat [illegible]
Cedar posts, split [illegible]
Cedar posts, round [illegible]
Lath [illegible]
No. 1 sawed [illegible]
A or Star [illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches [illegible] ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A moderate business was [illegible] the hardwood yards to-day. Buyers were [illegible] attendance, and prices closed firm. We quote:

Oak (dry) [illegible]
Black walnut [illegible]
Maple [illegible]
Ash (dry) [illegible]
Butternut [illegible]
Counter tops (select) [illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched [illegible]
Axles [illegible]
Wagon poles (each) [illegible]
Hickory [illegible]

WHITEWOOD—A moderate trade was experienced in whitewood to-day. The stocks [illegible] moderate as compared with past seasons [illegible] published prices were maintained with firm[illegible]

The receipts and shipments for the [illegible] hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning [illegible] as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Prop City of Detroit, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt.
Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr C. North, Manitowoc, 84 cds wood.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 35 m lumber.
Scow Radical, Charlton, 105 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Mann's Pier, 45 cds wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 220 m lumber, lath, and 100 m shingles.
Bark John Mines, Oconto, 100 m lumber.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, 660 tons coal.
Schr Jas. D. Sawyer, Erie, 979 tons coal.

CLEARED.

Bark Parana, Buffalo, 26,023 bu corn.
Schr N. H. Ferry, Grand Haven, 50 brls pork, beef, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Golden Fleece, Sarnia, 27,006 bu wheat.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 39,000 bu corn.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 3,500 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.—Agents [illegible] wheat and 10c on corn to Buffalo. No [illegible] ments reported.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—With the approach close of navigation the demand for [illegible] falling off. Rates, however, are firm [illegible] 18c to Buffalo and Oswego for wheat [illegible] only charter reported to-day is the [illegible] stitution, wheat to Buffalo at the above [illegible]

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—The propeller [illegible] take 4,000 brls of salt to Chicago at [illegible] f. o. b.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the southeast, weather clear.

—Sailors' wages are quoted at $3 per day [illegible]

—The schrs Margrate and Paulena have stripped and gone into winter quarters.

—The bark Hubbard makes another trip to Grand Traverse, taking a load of supplies and bring a load of lumber on her return.

—The barks Cornelia, Maine, Higgie, Jones, and Lucy Clark, have stripped and gone into winter quarters.

—The prop City of Detroit has arrived with a cargo of 4,000 bu of salt. She is at the docks discharging.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Captain Ballentine reports thirteen [illegible] weather-bound under Long Point.

—The schooner Kate Lyons is laid up for the winter in Muskegon.

—The schooner Sweetheart has been got off the beach at Duluth.

—The crib work of Superior City was damaged by the recent storm.

—The schooner New Hampshire is still [illegible] and efforts to find her have proven futile.

—Considerable damage was done to the Government breakwater at Cap River during the gale.

—The breakwater at Marquette also suffered considerable damage.

—The propeller Atlantic reached [illegible] considerably damaged last week.

—The schooner Mineral Rock lost her [illegible] and fore-topsail during the late storm.

—The schooner W. O. Brown reached [illegible] seriously damaged, and leaking.

—The Mission docks at LaPoint have been washed away and totally destroyed.

—The dock and warehouse at Bayfield [illegible] several small buildings, have been [illegible] away.

—The steamer Chicora struck on a [illegible] Lake Superior, and sunk. She was raised [illegible] run to Sault Ste. Marie, where she is [illegible] up for repairs.

—A despatch from Brighton, Ont., says the schooner McDonald ran ashore near [illegible] Isle Harbor, last Sunday, and broke to [illegible] No lives lost.

—The Government has ordered the re[illegible] tion of the breakwater, immediately [illegible] will be commenced next week. S[illegible] only gone.

—The schooner Lookout sunk, on [illegible] last Wednesday. She is owned by [illegible] of this city, and is valued at $3,000 [illegible] $5,000.

—Despatches from Detroit to Milwaukee [illegible] at the "false reports in the papers of [illegible] and elsewhere, announcing that the [illegible] Vanderbilt, Scott, Jay Gould, and [illegible] Brighton and Ely, as passed Detroit [illegible] day. This is untrue, as the Vanderbilt and [illegible] passed on Thursday afternoon, and the [illegible] not arrived up to dark on Thursday night."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—A short time ago engineer Thornton [illegible] instance of the Grand River Transportation [illegible] pany, made an extensive survey of the [illegible] a view to the construction of dams [illegible] the purpose of increasing the volume of [illegible] the stream above Grand Haven. He [illegible] that the construction of two dams [illegible] would be sufficient to raise the river [illegible] at Grand Rapids and increase its volume [illegible] at the lowest, to something over eight [illegible] is now proposed to construct one dam [illegible] Landing, and another further up the [illegible] say near the salt well. The cost of [illegible] and locks would not exceed $50,000 [illegible] fort will be made to obtain assistance [illegible] National Government in carrying out the [illegible]

—In Downieville, Cal., in 1853, a [illegible] attacked with insanity and shot a miner [illegible] populace immediately became insane and [illegible] her by the neck to a bridge. It is [illegible] say that Mrs. Fair does not propose to [illegible] Downieville.

THE RECORDS.

[illegible]estion of Their Purchase Still [illegible]itating the County Board.

[illegible]l Efforts of New Members to Bring About a Settlement.

[illegible] and More Elaborate Plan Sub[illegible]ted by General Julius White.

[illegible]alue of the Abstract Books Said to be Rapidly Decreasing.

[illegible]ing of the Board of County Commis[illegible] was held yesterday afternoon, President [illegible] the chair. Present, Messrs. Ashton, [illegible] Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, [illegible] Boelle, Stearns, Skelly, Miller, and [illegible]

[illegible]edentials of Mr. Bogue, elected to fill [illegible]ncy caused by the resignation of Mr. [illegible] were presented, and he took his seat. [illegible]alloway said they had attempted, by a [illegible] of the resolution offered by the Special [illegible] to get an opinion as to the advisabil[illegible] buying the books at all, but had wandered [illegible] point. He offered the following:

[illegible] That it is the opinion of the Board of [illegible]missioners that all the evidences of title [illegible] in Cook County, now in possession of [illegible]llers, Shorta l & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, [illegible] purchased by the county, if the same can be [illegible] a reasonable consideration.

[illegible]shton suggested it had better be referred [illegible]ommittee of the Whole, and consider it [illegible]

[illegible]alloway had no objection, but thought [illegible] come to a vote on that naked propo[illegible] the Board. He offered another resolu[illegible] obviate the terrible necessity of going [illegible] firms to prove title, after the books [illegible] bought:

[illegible] That the Recorder of Deeds in the County [illegible] and State of Illinois, be instructed to employ [illegible] clerk, or two, if necessary, in addition [illegible] ordinary force in his office, to make a fair set of [illegible] and to keep the same up with the cur[illegible] of the office; *provided*, the employment [illegible] clerk or clerks meets the approval of the [illegible] who are by law authorized to designate the [illegible] clerks to be employed by said Recorder.

[illegible] laid over temporarily.

[illegible]alloway's first resolution was then adopt[illegible] 9; nays, 5; as follows:

[illegible] Ashton, Bogue, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, [illegible] Pahlman, Boelle, and White.

[illegible] Jones, Lonergan, Miller, Skelly, and Stearns.

[illegible]alloway moved the Board go into Com[illegible] of the Whole on the subject of restoring [illegible]ords.

[illegible] agreed to, and Mr. Miller took the [illegible]

[illegible]alloway's second resolution was taken up. [illegible]alloway said they all knew that the fees [illegible] Recorder went to the county, and [illegible] it was hoped, give it a surplus, which [illegible] paid for additional clerk hire. If the [illegible] had such indices as the abstract men [illegible] individual could make out his own [illegible] without having to go to private parties, [illegible] it to them to determine whether a man [illegible] to land. If the resolution was not [illegible] enough, certainly the Board could find [illegible] of carrying out his object.

[illegible]earns thought the resolution premature, [illegible] they had not the books. They need not [illegible] officers till they got the books. There[illegible] would not vote for the resolution.

[illegible]shton thought the resolution pertinent [illegible] slight amendment. He moved to amend [illegible] the following:

[illegible]rovided further, that the compensation to be [illegible] additional clerks, to be employed, shall be [illegible] and fixed by the Board of Commissioners as [illegible]ployes, as provided by law.

[illegible]alloway thought the law already fixed [illegible] of all clerks.

[illegible]shton thought an open question was [illegible]

[illegible]alloway accepted the amendment.

[illegible] thought they were forcing things, [illegible] the furniture before they had the [illegible] Where were they to put the books, even [illegible] were bought? They had better wait [illegible] the Judges meant. He liked the idea of [illegible]lution, but it was a bad time to begin [illegible]

[illegible]tearns said he had misunderstood the [illegible] at first. It began with the fire. If so, [illegible] it. If it had no bearing on the buy[illegible] the abstract books, he favored it.

[illegible]rawford said he offered about the same [illegible] year ago. The Committee then investi[illegible] the matter, and found it impracticable at [illegible] He favored the resolution most [illegible]

[illegible]esolution was adopted.

[illegible] White asked leave to withdraw his [illegible] to present one differing from it to [illegible] extent.

[illegible] was granted.

[illegible] White then offered the new preamble [illegible] resolution, the former being unchanged, [illegible] latter being as follows:

[illegible] That the Special Committee on the Resto[illegible] of Public Records be and they are hereby au[illegible] and instructed to offer to the owners of the [illegible] copies of the records, the sum of $600,000, [illegible] hereinafter provided, for the whole of said [illegible] copies of the public records, whether [illegible] or in loose sheets, in possession [illegible] owners, being originals as made [illegible] from said records, not copies, [illegible] the same were obtained from the records of the [illegible] Courts or Recorder's office, or of sales for de[illegible] taxes, or any other official sources whatever; [illegible] that, prior to making such proposition to the [illegible] of said abstracts, said Committee shall present [illegible] to the Judges of the Circuit and Supe[illegible] Courts a certified copy of this resolution for their [illegible] or disapproval, as required by law. In case [illegible] proposition be approved by said Judges, and ac[illegible] by the owners of said abstracts, and upon the [illegible] thereof to the Recorder of Cook County, it [illegible] the duty of the Clerk of this Board to [illegible] warrant on the Treasurer of the County [illegible] sum of $100,000 in bonds of the county, paya[illegible] years from ——, and bearing interest at the [illegible] per cent per annum from the date of the de[illegible] of said abstracts to the Recorder, as aforesaid, [illegible] payment therefor; and for the purpose of [illegible] the payment of said sum of $600,000, it [illegible] the duty of the Finance Committee of this [illegible] to cause the lands owned by the county, known [illegible] Reform School grounds, to be subdivided in a [illegible] manner, and to sell the same at [illegible] time or times within two years from [illegible] first day of January, 1873, as in the [illegible] of said Finance Committee will be most ad[illegible] at public or private sale, upon the follow[illegible] terms, namely: Twenty per cent payable at the [illegible] sale; 10 per cent annually thereafter, for the [illegible] three years, or until one-half of the pur[illegible] money shall have been paid, the remainder, [illegible] one-half, to be payable in twenty years from the [illegible] sale, all deferred payments for said lands to [illegible] bear interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum, to be secured by trust deed [illegible] mortgage on the lands so sold; the pro[illegible] of such sales, not exceeding $600,000, [illegible] as fast as received, to be [illegible] towards payment for said abstracts, or assigned [illegible] competent authority from the county, without in[illegible]. In case said lands do not produce the sum re[illegible] to complete the payment for said abstracts, [illegible] difference shall be made up in cash, or in [illegible] twenty-year bonds of the county, at the op[illegible] the Board of Commissioners; and, pending the [illegible] the said bonds, the county shall pay the owners [illegible] abstracts interest upon any sum due and not [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] per cent, it being expressly un[illegible] that in case the proposition named [illegible] resolution be accepted by the owners of said [illegible] they shall signify their acceptance of the [illegible] of payment, as herein proposed.

[illegible] had nothing to add to what he had already [illegible] to the purchase of the abstracts, except [illegible] the great majority of the people favored it. [illegible] who said they were not necessary—that [illegible] was no occasion for a public record—were [illegible] sound mind, or were not candid. If they [illegible] be purchased for a reasonable price, he [illegible] had them. Half a million was ample, per[illegible] too much; but much had been spent in [illegible] up the books. He doubted whether the [illegible] men would take that sum, but the [illegible] could certainly give it. To relieve the [illegible] which was hard up for ready money, [illegible] by no means bankrupt, he proposed to [illegible] of the Reform School grounds. If the [illegible] of the abstract men were correct, as [illegible] incomes, the sum offered was not too [illegible] The county could make this purchase [illegible] feeling it, and had no excuse for not [illegible] it, when it could be done for a piece of [illegible]operty. The price offered seemed fair, [illegible] of payment easy, and the demand for [illegible] the records very great.

[illegible] Crawford said they had decided it was [illegible] to buy the books, and so he thought. [illegible] the price, he had always favored the [illegible] At first he thought $2[illegible]0,000 [illegible] and then raised to $600,000. That [illegible] rejected by the abstract men and [illegible] He was willing to say they should [illegible] the books at the lowest cost. He did [illegible] believe that half a million would get them,

statement of yesterday, that there were ... or three more lumber-laden vessels ... was scarcely correct, as we have had ... formation since that there are forty or ... pected yet, which will, however, close ... son, as no more vessels are leaving ... lumber cargoes.

We clip the following items from ... changes:

"By the recent tornado in the Chippewa Valley, pine timber to the amount of 22,000 ... owned by the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, was destroyed."

"The mills at Muskegon are still running, and will be as long as the weather will permit, ... of them having a good supply of logs ... there being about 20,000,000 feet now ... booms. The usual time for shutting down ... mills is from Nov. 1st to the 10th, but ... city of logs during the early part of the ... makes it necessary to extend the time of ... but if the present cold weather continues ... must soon cease in the mills."

Considerable lumber will be done in the vicinity of North Lake this winter. George ... quharson has taken a contract (from Mr. ... rence, who has lately built a mill there) ... ber 3,000,000 feet this winter and place ... in North Lake. Mr. Lawrence's mill ... commenced running in August, will run ... ter. The lumber will be hauled to Otter ... for shipment by the Flint River Railroad ... the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. ... about 1,000,000 feet now ready for hauling.

At the Yards.—There were no new ... ments at the yards to-day, the attendance of buyers was average, and a fair trade was done, on both local and interior account. ... mon descriptions of building lumber ... chiefly called for, though choice grades ... fair demand. Shingles and lath also ... liberal sale. Published prices remain ... the following rates:

First and second clear	...
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	...
Third clear, 1 inch	...
Third clear, thick	...
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	...
First and second clear siding, together	...
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Common flooring, dressed, second	...
Common flooring, dressed, first	...
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	...
A stock boards	...
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Fencing	...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	...
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	...
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Pickets, square	...
Pickets, flat	...
Cedar posts, split	...
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Lath	...
No. 1 sawed	...
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Three dollars per car to be added when ... which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches ... ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

Hardwood.—A moderate business was done in the hardwood yards to-day. Buyers were in attendance, and prices closed firm. We quote:

Oak (dry)	$25.00
Black walnut	...
Maple	...
Ash (dry)	...
Butternut	...
Counter tops (select)	...
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	...
Axles	...
Wagon poles (each)	...
Hickory	...

Whitewood.—A moderate trade was experienced in whitewood to-day. The stocks ... moderate as compared with past seasons, ... published prices were maintained with firmness.

The receipts and shipments for the last ... hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, ... as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m.	261	...
Shingles, m.	...	...
Lath, m.	...	...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. ...

Prop City of Detroit, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt.
Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, 5,000 brls salt.
Schr C. North, Manitowoc, 34 cds wood.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 25 lumber.
Scow Radical, Charlton, 105 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Mann's Pier, 48 cds wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 220 m lumber, ... lath, and 100 m shingles.
Bark John Miner, Oconto, 100 m lumber.
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Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 3,500 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Friday Evening, Nov. 22.—Agents asked ... wheat and 10c on corn to Buffalo. No engagements reported.

Milwaukee, Nov. 21.—With the approaching close of navigation the demand for vessels is falling off. Rates, however, are firm at 18c ... 18c to Buffalo and Oswego for wheat. ... only charter reported to-day is the bark ... stitution, wheat to Buffalo at the above rate.

Buffalo, Nov. 20.—The propeller Russia ... take 4,000 brls of salt to Chicago at 20c per ... f. o. b.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the southeast, weather clear.

—Sailors' wages are quoted at $3 per diem.

—The schrs Margrate and Paulenia have stripped and gone into winter quarters.

—The bark Hubbard makes another trip to Grand Traverse, taking a load of supplies there and bring a load of lumber on her return.

—The barks Cornelia, Maine, Higgie ... Jones, and Lucy Clark, have stripped and gone into winter quarters.

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Captain Ballentine reports thirteen vessels weather-bound under Long Point.

—The schooner Kate Lyons is laid up for the winter in Muskegon.

—The schooner Sweetheart has been taken off the beach at Duluth.

—The crib work of Superior City was severely damaged by the recent storm.

—The schooner New Hampshire is still ashore, and efforts to find her have proven futile.

—Considerable damage was done to the Government breakwater at Carp River during the gale.

—The breakwater at Marquette also suffered considerable damage.

—The propeller Atlantic reached Marquette considerably damaged last week.

—The schooner Mineral Rock lost her anchor and fore topsail during the last storm.

—The schooner W. O. Brown reached ... seriously damaged, and leaking.

—The Mission docks at LaPoint have been washed away and totally destroyed.

—The dock and warehouse at Bayfield, and several small buildings, have been washed away.

—The steamer Chicora struck on a rock in Lake Superior, and sunk. She was raised, ... on to Sault Ste. Marie, where she is now ... up for repairs.

—A despatch from Brighton, Ont., says ... the schooner McDonald ran ashore near ... Harbor, last Sunday, and broke to pieces. No lives lost.

—The Government has ordered the reconstruction of the breakwater, immediately, and work will be commenced next week. Superintendent ... ly gone.

—The schooner Lookout sunk, on Grand River last Wednesday. She is owned by J. Robinson of this city, and is valued at $8,000; insurance $5,000.

—Despatches from Detroit to Milwaukee ... the false reports in the papers of that ... and elsewhere, announcing that the propellers Vanderbilt, Scott, Jay Gould, and schooners Brightie and Ely, as "passed Detroit" on ... This is untrue, as the Vanderbilt and Scott passed on Thursday afternoon, and the ... not arrived up to dark on Thursday night.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

—A short time ago engineer Thornton, ... stance of the Grand River Transportation Company, made an extensive survey of the river with a view to the construction of dams and locks, for the purpose of increasing the volume of water in the stream above Grand Haven. He ... that the construction of two dams with locks would be sufficient to raise the river ... Grand Rapids and increase its volume ... the lowest, to something over eight feet. It is now proposed to construct one dam at ... Landing, and another further up the stream, ... near the salt well. The cost of these dams and locks would not exceed $50,000, and an effort will be made to obtain assistance from the National Government in carrying out this scheme.

—In Downieville, Cal., in 1853, a woman ... attacked with insanity and shot a miner. The populace immediately became insane and hung her by the neck to a bridge. It is needless to say that Mrs. Fair does not propose to go to Downieville.

THE RECORDS.

...estion of Their Purchase Still Agitating the County Board.

...ual Efforts of New Members to Bring About a Settlement.

...er and More Elaborate Plan Submitted by General Julius White.

Value of the Abstract Books Said to be Rapidly Decreasing.

...ing of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President ... in the chair. Present, Messrs. Ashton, ... Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, ... Roelle, Stearns, Skelly, Miller, and ...

...credentials of Mr. Bogue, elected to fill ... vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. ..., were presented, and he took his seat.

...Galloway said they had attempted, by a ... of the resolution offered by the Special ..., to get an opinion as to the advisability ... buying the books at all, but had wandered ... the point. He offered the following:

...ed, That it is the opinion of the Board of ... Commissioners that all the evidences of title ... in Cook County, now in possession of ... Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, ... be purchased by the county, if the same can be ... at a reasonable consideration.

...Ashton suggested it had better be referred ... Committee of the Whole, and consider it ...

...Galloway had no objection, but thought ... might come to a vote on that naked proposition ... the Board. He offered another resolution ... obviate the terrible necessity of going ... abstract firms to prove title, after the books ... been bought:

...ed, That the Recorder of Deeds in the County ... and State of Illinois, be instructed to employ ... clerk, or two, if necessary, in addition ... force in his office, to make a fair set of ... and to keep the same up with the current ... of the office; provided, the employment ... clerk or clerks meets the approval of the ... who are by law authorized to designate the ... of clerks to be employed by said Recorder.

...laid over temporarily.

...Galloway's first resolution was then adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 5; as follows:

...Ashton, Bogue, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, ... Pahlman, Roelle, and White.

...Jones, Lonergan, Miller, Skelly, and Stearns.

...Galloway moved the Board go into Committee of the Whole on the subject of restoring the records.

...agreed to, and Mr. Miller took the chair.

...Galloway's second resolution was taken up. ...Galloway said they all knew that the fees ... the Recorder went to the county, and ... it was hoped, give it a surplus, which ... paid for additional clerk hire. If the ... had such indices as the abstract men ... individual could make out his own ..., without having to go to private parties, ... it to them to determine whether a man ... title to land. If the resolution was not ... enough, certainly the Board could find ... way of carrying out his object.

...Stearns thought the resolution premature, ... they had not the books. They need not ... the officers till they got the books. Therefore ... would not vote for the resolution.

...Ashton thought the resolution pertinent, ... slight amendment. He moved to amend ... the following:

...Provided further, that the compensation to be ... additional clerks, to be employed, shall be ... and fixed by the Board of Commissioners as ... provided by law.

...Galloway thought the law already fixed ... of all clerks.

...Ashton thought an open question was ...

...Galloway accepted the amendment.

...Skelly thought they were forcing things, ... the furniture before they had the ... Where were they to put the books, even ... were bought? They had better wait, ... the Judges meant. He liked the idea of ... resolution, but it was a bad time to begin ...

...Stearns said he had misunderstood the ... at first. It began with the fire. If so, ... it. If it had no bearing on the buying of the abstract books, he favored it.

...Crawford said he offered about the same ... a year ago. The Committee then investigated the matter, and found it impracticable at ... He favored the resolution most ...

...resolution was adopted.

...General White asked leave to withdraw his ..., to present one differing from it to ... extent.

...was granted.

...General White then offered the new preamble ... resolution, the former being unchanged, ... latter being as follows:

...ed, That the Special Committee on the Restoration of Records be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to offer to the owners of the ... sets of the records, the sum of $500,000, ... as hereinafter provided, for the whole of said ... or copies of the public records, whether ... or in loose sheets, in possession ... owners, being originals as made ... from said records, not copies, ... the same were obtained from the records of the Courts or Recorder's office, or of sales for delinquent taxes, or any other official sources whatever; ... that, prior to making such proposition to the ... of said abstracts, said Committee shall present ... to the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts a certified copy of this resolution for their ... or disapproval, as required by law. In case ... proposition be approved by said Judges, and accepted by the owners of said abstracts, and upon the ... thereof to the Recorder of Cook County, it ... the duty of the Clerk of this Board to ... warrant on the Treasurer of the County ... sum of $100,000 in bonds of the county, payable ... years from ——, and bearing interest at the ... per cent per annum from the date of the delivery of said abstracts to the Recorder, as aforesaid, ... payment therefor; and for the purpose of ... the payment of said sum of $400,000, it ... the duty of the Finance Committee of this ... to cause the lands owned by the county, known ... Reform School grounds, to be subdivided in a ... manner, and to sell the same at ... time or times within two years from ... day of January, 1873, as in the ... of said Finance Committee will be most advantageous, at public or private sale, upon the following terms, namely: Twenty per cent payable at the ... sale; 10 per cent annually thereafter, for the ... three years, or until one-half of the purchase money shall have been paid, the remainder, one-half, to be payable in twenty years from the ... of sale, all deferred payments for said lands to ... payable semi-annually, at the rate of ... per annum, to be secured by trust deed ... mortgage on the lands so sold; the proceeds of such sales, not exceeding $400,000, ... as fast as received, to be ... over in payment for said abstracts, or assigned ... authority from the county, without recourse. In case said lands do not produce the sum required to complete the payment for said abstracts, ... the difference shall be made up in cash, or in ... twenty-year bonds of the county, at the option of the Board of Commissioners; and, pending the ... of the said bonds the county shall pay the owners ... abstracts interest upon any sum due and not ... at the rate of 7 per cent, it being expressly understood that in case the proposition named ... resolution be accepted by the owners of said ..., they shall signify their acceptance of the ... of payment, as herein proposed.

... had nothing to add to what he had already ... as to the purchase of the abstracts, except ... the great majority of the people favored it. ... who said they were not necessary—that ... was no occasion for a public record—were ... sound ... or were not candid. If they ... be purchased for a reasonable price, he ... for them. Half a million was ample, ... too much, but much had been spent in ... up the books. He doubted whether the ... men would take that sum, but the ... could certainly give it. To relieve the ..., which was hard up for ready money, ... no means bankrupt, he proposed to ... of the Reform School grounds. If the ... of the abstract men were correct, as ... believes, the sum offered was not too ... The county could make this purchase ... feeling it, and had no excuse for not ..., when it could be done for a piece of property. The price offered seemed fair, ... payment easy, and the demand for ... the records very great.

... Crawford said they had decided it was ... to buy the books, and so he thought. ... the price, he had always favored the ... sum. At first he thought $200,000 ..., and then raised to $300,000. That ... winced by the abstract men and ... He was willing to say they should ... get the books at the lowest cost. He did ... believe that half a million would get them, but it was no harm to try. He thought it ample, especially if, as he supposed, they had copies with which to continue their business. They must have the books.

Mr. Stearns thought his resolution to give the grounds outright for the abstracts was the best. He did not like to run the thing over twenty years. So he should vote against the resolution.

General White said, by giving long time the property would command a higher price than the abstract men would be able to give.

Mr. Stearns said the General proposed to pay down $100,000 to start off with.

The resolution was adopted—ayes, 8; noes, 6—Stearns, Bogue, Jones, Skelly, Lonergan, and Miller.

The Committee rose and reported back the two resolutions.

The first one was adopted.

The second resolution was taken up.

Mr. Skelly moved to strike out $500,000 and insert $400,000. He believed they would take it.

Mr. Miller hoped that the abstract men would take less than half a million.

Mr. Crawford favored the smaller sum, but did not think it would be accepted. No attention would be paid to it.

Mr. Ashton said the abstract men had been offered $400,000 for a part of their books, but the proposition had not gotten to the abstract men, the Judges disapproving it. The abstract men would have accepted, for it was their proposition. Now it was proposed, after the abstract men offered to sell for no less than $750,000, to offer them $400,000. He was willing to submit the proposition under advisement to the abstract men, but he knew they would not accept of $400,000 or even of $500,000. He also wanted to know how Mr. Skelly found out the jail would cost $300,000, and whether he was certain the abstract men would take less than $500,000. He was almost authorized to say they would not accept the sum proposed.

Mr. Skelly said: As for the abstract books, their owners wanted, at the time of the fire, $1,200,000. The abstract men had been pushing the Board to buy, not the people. How low down they would come he could not say. It was said they could sell for $850,000; would they, therefore, sell for $500,000? If they did, why not for $300,000? Was there not reason to believe they would take less? He knew some real estate owners. Some of them had written to the Board and said they did not want the records. They could make copies of all their books, and could carry on business even if the originals were sold.

Mr. Crawford said the abstract men claimed they had not varied their price at all; they had simply asked for it in different forms.

The Chair did not think twenty-year bonds would be worth, to the party taking them, more than $350,000.

Mr. Skelly thought the County too poor just now to make a present to the abstract men. Mr. Forsythe said a copy of every scrap of the memoranda could be had for $100,000. He was willing to get the books when they could afford it. If they got them now, where could they put them except in the shadow of the Pacific Hotel. Let them wait till the new Court House was built, and then the abstract men would be more reasonable.

Mr. Stearns said in twelve months the abstract books would not be worth $100,000. Every day lessened their value. If they could get $850,000 for their books, why did they not take it? Yet, as a compromise, and to get rid of the thing, he was willing to give them the Reform School grounds. He moved to further amend by giving $300,000.

Mr. Skelly accepted it.

Mr. Galloway had been disposed to vote for $400,000. The books would doubtless become less valuable to the owners, but that did not change the fact that the County of Cook should protect the interests of every one of its citizens. If involved in the restoration of the records. He would be willing to test the matter on $400,000, but to offer $300,000, would simply postpone matters.

Mr. Miller moved to fix the sum at $400,000.

The amendment to the amendment was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 9—as follows:

Yeas—Galloway, Harris, Herting, Miller, and Roelle.

Nays—Ashton, Bogue, Crawford, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly, Stearns, and White.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—Bogue, Galloway, Jones, Miller, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, and Stearns.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, and White.

Mr. Miller moved to strike out $400,000, and insert $200,000.

It was agreed to.

The blank was filled by inserting "May 1, 1873."

Mr. Bogue did not like the terms of sale; semi-annual interest was disadvantageous, and the time too long. He moved to make the interest annual.

It was adopted.

Mr. Bogue moved to substitute "seven" for "twenty" as the time of sale. The property would go into the hands of people who would willingly settle promptly.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Bogue, Galloway, Miller, Skelly, Stearns, and Roelle.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, and White.

The Board adjourned.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (Nov. 24) *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha Monday morning, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Upon Your Hot Air Furnace

the health, comfort, and economy of your household are largely dependent for the next five months, for through it and over it passes most of the air you breathe, and if you would have it free from poisonous gases, dust, and smoke, and always of an even temperature, with not a pound of coal wasted, or fire pit or grate burned out or damaged, you have only to order a Heat Governor attached, which is warranted to do all this. Orders left at No. 214½ East Madison street promptly attended to by Edward Sutton.

Sounds on the Nile.

Kinglake in "Eothen," and Prince, in his "Boat Life in Egypt," both testify to hearing, while sailing on the Nile, the church bells of their native land. Clear, soft and familiar they rang on the quiet Sabbath day in their ears. There was no mistaking, say each of these travellers, the sound. To one it was the bells of England, that called the village to worship; to the other those of his own city of New York. Neither, while positively vouching for the phenomenon, pretend to explain it. Captain H. S. Palmer, in a late paper read before the British ... Association, contributes a fact which may help us to an explanation. At Jabel Nakus, on the peninsula of Sinai, there is a peculiar sand slope, from which loud and mysterious noises are frequently heard to proceed, exciting the superstition of the Bedouins and the wonder of travellers. The sound comes from the motion of the sand. When any considerable quantity is in motion a deep, swelling vibratory moan is first heard, rising gradually to a dull roar, loud enough at its height to be almost startling, and then gradually dying away.

Lord John Russell and the San Juan Question.

The British press complain that the late decision in our favor respecting the northwestern boundary dispute, by the Emperor of Germany, was greatly due to their politicians' scornful ignorance of American geography. In confirmation of this a correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* writes that, when Lord John Russell was Minister for Foreign Affairs he had a young German as tutor in his family. He said to him one morning: "You are aware that the public mind is very much excited about the San Juan question, and that there is a possibility of its becoming a *casus belli*. It is probable that I will be assailed to-night in the House with questions on the subject, and I must be prepared to answer them. Unfortunately I do not know where San Juan is, and I cannot find it on the maps. As you German gentleman are proverbially accurate in your knowledge, can you tell me where the island is?"

"Tip-Tilted."

Alfred Tennyson has performed a feat by which he will secure the admiration and gratitude of a considerable section of the fair sex. In describing a nose he has actually brought the up-turned snub within the range of poetical expression. Hitherto this nasal organ has not been more delicately described than as "celestially inclined," but now the Laureate in the last published of his "Idyls of the King" denotes it thus:

> "Lightly was her slender nose
> Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower."

"Tip-tilted" will henceforth take a prominent place in our language, and will come aptly to the aid of those who wish to describe a certain nasal formation without offence to the wearer.

THE DEPUTIES.

Upon Whose Shoulders Will Descend the Offices in the Event of Civil Service Reform Prevailing in Chicago.

The Good Men and True Who Now Fill the Second Places Under Eastman, Judd, Campbell, etc.

While President Grant's enforcement of the Civil Service rules in promoting the Assistant Postmaster of Philadelphia to the Postmastership of that city has been commended by the public, it has displeased those who expected to be rewarded by lucrative appointments for their herculean efforts during the campaign as officers of ward clubs and bearers of torches in processions. Chicago is prepared now, at a moment's warning, to fill all the offices in the gift of the Republic, and still have left a few hundred thousand of a population. The number of patriots out of work is large, and only equalled by the number of aspirants for office. The Collectorship of Customs is a good thing; so is the Collectorship of Internal Revenue, and the Assessorship in the same department, to say nothing of the Post Office and United States Marshalship. They are all good things, more or less. They pay well, and the patronage, if judiciously distributed, might send a man to Congress hereafter. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a host of candidates before the country for these places, not to mention the regiment of men willing to expatriate themselves to foreign lands in the capacity of Minister, Consul, or Dragoman. Rumor had been busy with the names of gentlemen who were to fill the Federal offices in this part of the United States, when the President's speech to the Pennsylvania delegation fell like a bombshell in their midst, and scattered their hopes to the winds.

The conversation among these candidates, and around the Custom House, is all about the Philadelphia transaction. Some do not believe it will be a precedent; they wink, and insult the President by remarking that Fairman was a personal friend, who got the place on that account, and His Excellency, having carried out the Civil Service theory when it suited him, will go back upon it when it does not suit him. Others scorn to impute to the President such an unworthy motive for his action, and insinuate that he intends to cast the political Jonahs overboard, and sail the Ship of State to please the people. They say that if he does so, he will come out of office four years hence in a blaze of glory, and retire to private life with the maledictions of the office-seekers only. At the same time, they are opposed to Civil Service Reform, and regard the deputies in the different departments with mortal dread.

The deputies dare not say they expect to succeed their chiefs, should the chiefs' places know them no more forever, one of these days. Such temerity would provoke decapitation. Having families depending upon them, they cannot afford that. Many of them have been in the offices for a long period, and have seen Administrations fall and rise, while they continued in the even tenor of their duties, and kept the machines running. Should their long and faithful services be recognized and rewarded by promotion to the highest places in their departments, it would, of course, be gratifying to them, and creditable to the Government.

In the event of vacancies in the heads of departments, the deputies, under the Civil Service rules, will be entitled to succeed them, if qualified. As the public may desire to know something of their future officials, we give herewith some account of those who may possibly serve them.

When Mr. Judd returns to Berlin, the Collectorship will be vacant, for it will be readily seen that he could not very easily collect Government spondulix by Lake Michigan while walking arm-in-arm with Emperor William, *Unter der Linden*. It would be too much to expect of any one man. Somebody must be Collector. Deputy Ayars is the next in order, if he would accept it. Would he? Well, nobody knows. He went in with McLean, and has served three and a half years with satisfaction. McLean speaks highly of his executive ability and thorough knowledge of the routine of the office. Mr. Hitt comes next. He has had long experience, and is said to be thoroughly competent for the position, and there are probably half a dozen others in the service as well qualified.

Mr. Isaiah F. Hoyt is deputy in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. He went in under Mann, and saw Corse, Juessen, and Raster come and go. He rose from the ranks. Mr. Irwin speaks highly of his ability, industry, and integrity, and regards him as well qualified to run the office. Mr. Minty and Mr. Battershall have also been a long time in the service, and, if Mr. Hoyt is promoted, will probably step up higher.

In the Assessor's office Mr. Root has served three and a half years under General Webster, whose confidence and high opinion he enjoys. There are also eight Assistant Assessors who have had long experience. In case of a change in this office, which is not at all probable, Mr. Root would be the Civil Service man.

Mr. C. S. Squires has been the Assistant Postmaster under Colonel Eastman, and during the past ten years has passed through all the grades, so that he is intimate with the routine of the office, and should Chicago lose Eastman, it may be compensated by finding Squires in his shoes. This case is analogous to that of Philadelphia. General McArthur might object, but what of it?

Mr. A. B. Coates is the Chief Deputy United States Marshal. He went in with Jones, and has been there since, the actual Marshal, as upon him devolves the business of the office. Marshal Campbell speaks of him, commends the Deputy ... highest praise. He likes ... Tourtelotte, and Colonel ... ond Deputy, Mr. ..., the Travelling Deputy. One of the Gilman ... the Marshal's sons, Mr. A. S. Campbell, has acted as his father's Private Secretary, and knows the ropes, the Marshal says. Any of them, in his opinion, would make worthy successors of himself.

These are the most important offices, and, according to the opinions of the chiefs, the deputies, or some of their subordinates, are well qualified to fill the highest positions. What the President will do in the premises time will tell.

Beds.

The enormous beds in fashion in the middle ages, in which not only the whole family, but favorite domestic animals, hunting dogs, cats, ... reposed together, excite our liveliest astonishment. In those days the aristocracy did not find it undignified to share their couches with friends or guests who sought their hospitality. It was, on the contrary, considered a mark of sincere friendship.

It is now commonly believed that where two persons sleep together, one abstracts from the other some amount of vital force. This is especially the case where old and young persons share the same bed. Besides, in a room where there is no decided current of air, the emanations from the lungs and skin of the sleeper poison the atmosphere for a considerable distance. In the public wards of great hospitals never less than two and a half feet is allowed between each bed, for this reason. In the sleeping apartments of royalty and nobility single beds are everywhere the rule, and nowhere the exception. The Emperor of Germany sleeps upon a narrow bed and a hard mattress. The single bed-covering is a wadded silk quilt. The Emperor and Empress of Austria take their royal slumbers on similar beds, with the same description of coverlet. One of the principal advantages of those narrow beds is that the mattresses are more easily aired. Even the poorest housewives in Germany recognize the fact that bedding requires daily airing, and on a pleasant day in winter, and nearly every day in summer, one may see stretched out of the courtyard windows for an entire half day the feather-beds and coverings so dear to the heart of a German frau.—*Galaxy*.

"Let Us Have Peace."

The Florence *Opinione* relates a curious peace-making ceremony which took place a few days ago at Sedini: "Twenty-nine families of eight districts of Anglona took a share in this solemn pact of peace. The Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by five priests and by the authorities of the country, assisted at the ceremony. It began by the assembling in a large field near Sedini of the different groups of the parties interested, who afterward formed into separate rows of offenders and offended by the assassinations committed or wounds inflicted by vendetta within the last ten years. Then, placing themselves opposite the Bishop and Prefect, they embraced each other two by two, at first with a certain reluctance, but by degrees the ice melted, and soon the greatest cordiality was manifested on both sides. The twenty-nine families, with their relations to the fourth generation, amounted in all to 1,200 people, who thus exchanged the kiss of peace. A crowd of more than 2,000 persons formed a circle round this interesting scene, which left a deep and most pleasing impression in all hearts. During the remainder of the day, and on the following morning, the most sincere joy and satisfaction were manifested on all sides, and will, it is hoped, be as lasting as it was solemnly celebrated."

—Near Lawrence, Kansas, last Wednesday, it is reported, a young mulatto named William Drape, in company with his three brothers, having waylaid a funeral procession returning from the grave, shot and seriously wounded the father of his proposed wife, who opposed his marriage, and then taking the daughter to Lawrence, was married to her in the street, the constable who had him under arrest waiting while the ceremony was performed before marching him to the lock-up.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, FRONTING EAST ON Humboldt Park; also, 10 acres fronting east on Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 49 feet front with 2-story frame house. Price $11,000; also, first-class residence on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. WING & FARLIN, 60 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR HARrison. Lots on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park. Lands near city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Lot on Union Park. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OVER 100 HOUSES FROM $5,000 TO $50,000, on South Side, and in Oakland, Hyde Park, and Woodlawn; possession given now, or by May 1 next. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST., 24x44 feet, east front, 99 years lease, without reappraisals during term. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASE—WABASH-AV.—99 years at fixed price; 40x170 feet, with building, north of Eldridge-court. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1056 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FURNISHED cottage 1164 Indiana-av., on 5 years' leased ground. Small cash payment. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES, LOTS, AND acre property in the South and West Divisions. H. J. GOODRICH, 563 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48x190 FEET ON MONROE-ST., BEtween Canal and Clinton. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON MADISON-ST., EAST OF Western-av.; 10 lots on Warren-av., near Western-av.; 5 acres on Fifty-sixth-st. and Carpenter-st.; 100x146 feet at Lawndale at low figures for a few days. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT, EAST FRONT, 25x170 feet, near Fourteenth-st., adjoining Gillespie's new grocery store party wall. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 25x125, south front. Must be sold. $800, hydrant, lake water; $200 cash, balance monthly to suit. Call this evening between 6 and 9 and arrange to go and see property to-morrow. 140 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 880 FULTON-ST., JUST FINished, 1½-story basement, with barn, water on two floors, gas fixtures, and lot 25x140; price $4,300; easy terms. Apply to M. HALL, 880 Fulton-st., second house east. If not sold in three days, will be rented at $50 per month.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Madison-st., 65x110 feet; Michigan-av., south adjoining Tremont House, 25x100 feet; Michigan-av., west corner Harrison-st. ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NO. 880 FULTON-ST., JUST FINished, 1½ story and basement, with barn, water on two floors, gas fixtures, and lot 25x140; price $4,300; easy terms. Apply to M. HALL, 880 Fulton-st., second house east. If not sold in three days, will be rented at $50 per month.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS AND LOT 25x120 feet on Jackson-st., between Campbell and Throop-sts., south front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT OCtagon stone front house; 14 rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, etc., and lot 25x150 feet, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON Flournoy-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—Indiana-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., 155x160 ft. Prairie-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., 155x160 ft. Calumet-av., north of Fifty-third-st., 100x19 ... This beautiful property is in the immediate vicinity of the great South Park. It is property ... will rise rapidly and largely beyond ... part of the purchase money ... seven years at 7 per cent ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights; ... SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR LAKE VIEW, ... a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 CASH—MONTHLY PAYMENTS ... interest. Save your rents; beautiful 8-room house; every convenience; large lot; close to school station, Englewood. Go with us and examine; we claim to have the best house for the money now offered. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO COTTAGES; small payment down, balance long time and monthly. Also, a large list of unimproved lots on all the principal streets of Englewood; 28 passenger trains daily to and from the city; commutation fare, $8 per 100. HILBURD & CO., 16 Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., A great bargain in a 120 acre farm; 1½ miles from Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill. Good brick house, barn, granary, splendid orchard, farming implements, etc., etc.; only $40 per acre. Also one of the finest fruit farms in Southern Illinois, near Cobden, orchards all in bearing, to exchange for Chicago property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES, JUNEAU County, Wis., near railroad and two rivers. Apply Room 28, 166 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FARM of 267 acres; living water on it; plenty of fruit and good buildings. Want to hire $2,000 for 5 years at 10 per cent. Call at 712 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE WITH highly ornamental grounds attached; located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOUR ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK, AND cash, for a house and lot. Must be unincumbered. SELDEN FISK, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, IN A NEW distillery at Cairo, Ill., built and fitted up at a cost of $30,000. The proprietor commands an extensive Southern trade, and will satisfy any parties wishing to purchase an equal interest that it is one of the few opportunities to make an unquestionable paying investment. Address J. MORLOCK, Cairo, Ill., or call at 62 West Washington-st. for particulars.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRINTING AND publishing business, with capital to buy a third or an undivided half interest in a $25,000 office. Same is most centrally located, well established, and with a steadily increasing business. A splendid opportunity for a young man with a connection in the city, to whom an advantageous offer will be made. Address PRINTER, care of Chandler's Advertising Agency, 124 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH $400, to take a half interest in a safe business already established; reason for selling, sickness. Call ... 61 West Madison-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, TO ENGAGE in an honorable, well established wholesale business that pays largely on money invested. Must come with unquestionable recommendations, giving full name, and answer at once. Address M 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A GOOD paying business. Apply to-day. ... East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WE KNOW OF A MANUfacturing concern doing a good and very profitable business, that requires a partner with $10,000 cash. For a business man with the ... We have known the party for ... better chance in Chicago. For information apply to HENRY SHUFELDT & CO., 141 Fulton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN AN ESTABlished business. Meet evening at 217 North Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $20,000 to $40,000 in a first-class wholesale boot and shoe house in this city; a good chance offered to the right man; ill health reason for selling. Address J C H, 14 Nixon Building.

PARTNER WANTED—$800—IN A STRAIGHT, legitimate and established cash business, with invoices $1,000. No bonus asked; will pay you $120 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 33.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 TO $200 IN A blacksmith shop, or will rent the building for any legitimate business. Apply at 28 Blue Island-av.

PERSONAL.

MALCOLM B. SNOAD—SHOULD HE BE STILL IN this city will he send his address to an old friend just arrived. G 34, Tribune office.

ROSE RANDOLPH, MEET ME AT 448 WEST LAKE at 3 this p. m.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 132 LASALLE-ST., cottage 302 West Adams-st.; also, 10-room house, 493 Wabash-av., cheap.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 286 SOUTH WOOD-st., half block from cars. Inquire at 102 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 73 WALNUT-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE TENEMENTS OF 6 rooms each, 220 and 222 North Franklin-st., both new, gas and water on the premises. Apply to D. J. GALLERY, 223 North Franklin-st., or 43 South Market.

TO RENT—126 VINCENNES-AV., 11 ROOMS, hot and cold water, convenient to horse and steam cars, completely furnished, with new furniture, and carpets, which will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Apply at house after 2:30 p. m., until 5:30 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirty-seventh-st., $30. Three houses at Hyde Park. Two furnished. Also, houses for sale on easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND bathroom. Furniture for sale if desired. Located near depot and hotel at Hyde Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 434 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE MARBLE HOUSE, WABASH-av., near Twelfth, suitable for boarders; and house, Michigan-av. S. MEARS, 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE-HOUSE, JUST completed, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Stewart-av. and Ganhaldi-st. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 621 WABASH-AV., CORNER of Eldridge-court, now occupied by N. Matson & Co.; possession about Dec. 1; fine location and large house. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WABASH-AV., south of Thirteenth-st., in complete order, with stable, etc. Address B A C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., COTTAGE OF 8 rooms. Inquire at 33 State-st., or at the house.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 43 EGAN-AV., HAVING all modern improvements, and convenient to horse and steam cars. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FROM $12 TO $24 per month; also, a double parlor and a basement room, fit for office. 356 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SLEEPING ROOM; GOOD LOCATION. Call at 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED room, at 281 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS FIRST FLOOR 250 POLK-ST; $20 per month. Also 5 large rooms for housekeeping, at 251 State-st. Apply for both at latter number.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 4 ROOMS SECOND FLOOR 236 Wabash-av., suitable for one or two offices, or residence. Will sell carpets and safes, and remove to office, with vaults, in Honore Block. CHACE & ABELL, 236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS TO A SMALL FAMILY for light housekeeping; brick house, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, etc., good neighborhood, Throop-st., near Van Buren. Inquire 114 East Madison-st., corner Clark, Room 5.

TO RENT—286 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT alcove room, and bedroom off, suitable for gentleman, wife, and child; furnace, gas, and hot water, carpeted; furnished or unfurnished. Two other pleasant rooms, furnished, same conveniences. Board if desired. French spoken in the family.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, in Peabody Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 133 SOUTH Desplaines-st.; modern improvements.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite; also, handsome double parlor in a new stone front house, with all modern improvements. Terms low to the right parties. Street cars pass the door. Apply at No. 539 West Van Buren-st., second house west of Ashland-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR SMALL FAMILY, 522 West Madison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 187 South Halsted-st.; also, a number of rooms at 136 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED WARM SLEEPING room, with privilege of warm parlor, suitable for two gentlemen, and only $12.50 per month in advance, at 274 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, FURnished rooms, at 364 State-st.

TO RENT—246 CALUMET-AV., TWO LARGE, well-furnished chambers, on second floor, with hot and cold water, and gas, to gentlemen only, $14 and $16 each, per month; heated by furnace.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, PLEASANT, WITH conveniences, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen; cars and good day-board convenient. 53 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS, NEATLY FURnished, will be rented low to first-class parties for the winter. Apply at 671 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFFICE AND sample rooms, second floor, No. 34 North Canal-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR, VERY LOW, AT 565 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, 158 ARCHER-AV., FOR $25 per month. Inquire at 100 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE, AND 7 ROOMS ABOVE, 970 North Clark-st.; 2-story house, 7 rooms, 27 Ashley-st., near Robey-st.; cottage of 4 rooms, 651 West Indiana-st., ... Van Buren-st.; 3 rooms, with water, etc., 127 West Washington-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, CORNER OF Hubbard and Paulina-sts.; suitable for a drug or grocery store. Inquire at 532 Hubbard-st., in rear, or at 49 LaSalle-st., rear basement. JAS. ROCKFORD.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND DESK room, 22 South Canal, near the tunnel. Apply to E. B. RYAN & CO.

TO RENT—A 40-FOOT FRONT FIRST-CLASS ... on State-st., near Madison, to rent by floors. South Side. A well located hotel of about 150 rooms ... A corner store on Dearborn-st. ... Two fine store properties on ... PIERCE & CO., ... WILSON, 134½ South Clark-st. floors.

TO RENT—BUILDING ... WABASH-AV., CORNER of Eldridge-court, occupied by N. Matson & Co.; possession about ... location and large house. ... CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR DENTIST. ... Office southeast corner Halsted and Harrison ... Rooms 3 and 5.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 105 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 376 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOFT—SECOND FLOOR OF 91 SOUTH Water-st., 25x140 front and rear entrance and good elevator. A. M. HINMAN & CO., 91 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND OFFICES NO. 45 SOUTH Clark-st., from Dec. 1, rent charged only from May 1, 1873. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 25, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 20x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 20x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN THE first floor, on West Madison-st., between Paulina and Western-av. Address, terms, to 712 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, of from three to six rooms, in good neighborhood, West Side, between Ashland-av. and Halsted-st., south of Randolph-st. Address, stating terms, O E S, 289 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, not exceeding 6 rooms, by a small family. Address, stating terms, G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, OR SIX rooms for housekeeping, furnished or partly furnished, by a first-class couple; no children. Address C L T, No. 523 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN vicinity of First Congregational Church. Address CHARLES DUTTON, 48 South Carpenter-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OYSTER SALOON AND DINING ROOMS doing a good business for sale; sold on account of ill health. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

A CANDY STORE AND RESTAURANT FOR sale; rent only $12. Apply at 297 South State-st.

A PARTY WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL, TO buy the dining room of a hotel conducted on the European plan. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

A SMALL JOB PRINTING OFFICE, WITH POWER; one quarter medium Globe, and one-eighth medium Gordon presses, for sale. A fine assortment of type. Everything nearly new. Inquire of MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

A GOOD PAYING GROCERY AND PRODUCE store for sale, with house and lot, in a flourishing town of Illinois, right across the railroad depot. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

A CAPITAL CHANCE IS OFFERED TO ANY ONE wishing to purchase, very cheap, the stock and fixtures of a first-class meat and provision store. Inquire at 231 West Madison-st.

PARTNERSHIP INTEREST FOR SALE IN A thriving grocery, crockery and glassware business in a splendid location and business well established. Senior partner wishes to retire on account of ill health. All communications to be made to E. C. BOWEN, office No. 13 Broadway, Aurora, Ill.

RESTAURANT 170 EAST ADAMS-ST., FOR sale. Apply on the premises.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER that I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent, my store room, 25x60, two stories high, dwelling adjoining, splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain, and reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

SPLENDID PAYING OFFICE BUSINESS FOR sale; over $300 worth of goods on hand; only $75 cash; balance from the business; rare chance for good winter's work; front office, No. 12 West Washington-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF OYSTER HOUSE and confectionery for sale. Apply at 162 West Twelfth.

$100 WILL BUY A LAUNDRY IN FIRST-CLASS running order. Address A 26, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A GENteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 115 East Washington-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED SURFACE BURNer furnace, in good repair, for sale very cheap; may be seen at lumber office of D. F. CHASE & BRO., No. 861 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MACNEAL & URBAN SAFE, 32x20 inches inside; one ditto, 24x20 inches inside; all nearly new. CHACE & ABELL, 236 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES SUBURBAN PROPerty for $1,600 worth groceries. Address F 28, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT "SQUARE GRAND," 7 octave piano, rosewood case, round corners, $150 less than cost. Address D 76, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2899, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN, German or Scandinavian; will find a good position at B. HEIDENHEIMER'S, 111 Clybourn-av. A man who knows North Side dry goods business preferred.

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT salesman with some capital to take the management of a wholesale and retail Agricultural Implement business; must be thoroughly competent by experience and ability; inducements, ... of good habits ... Address at once Lock Drawer No. 125, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—TO THE RIGHT MAN A PAYING situation is offered at basement office 261 West Madison-st.; none but an intelligent business man need apply. Apply in person at 12 o'clock, noon.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE $10 TO $20 DAILY, IN office business, in large towns; no experience needed. Apply in basement, 362 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CLOTHING SALESMAN. INQUIRE at 762 South Halsted-st., between Van Buren and Halsted.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS, TO GO INTO THE country. Apply at 12 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WAGON MANUFACTURER WITH some capital to take entire superintendence of workshops; competent, industrious, of good habits. Address at once Lock Drawer No. 125, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—BUTCHERS. GOOD STALLSMEN AND fast meat cutters. J. SPRINKEL, Branch Market, 125 West Polk-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 MEN WHO HAVE MADE ENOUGH money during the summer to get out of Chicago, but whose prospects for the winter are gloomy. Go with us to Colorado, where you can get a good home free of cost, and also $25 per month and board. The first payment you make us is less than it would cost you to go by yourselves to Colorado. The tickets we furnish you are first-class. Office, 389 West Madison-st. D. S. Green, Gen. Supt. of South-Western Colony.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—GOOD BOYS AT 118 WEST WASHINGTON-st. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 GOOD AXE MEN to get out ties on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. Apply to H. J. DEAL, or J. H. BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., 12 miles west of Cairo, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR a few young men; $5 per week; day board $4; privileges of home.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms with board; also the best of table board at $5 per week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO PLEASANT AND nicely furnished bedrooms, with board.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., YANKEE BOARDing house.—Furnished rooms to rent with board. Board by the week, day, or meal.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; $7 and $8 a week.

259 WEST LAKE-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR three gentlemen with good board; a few day boarders wanted.

245 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated.

280 PARK-AV.—3 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, with good board (breakfast at 7, 30 dinner at 6), to a family of three or four, or four gentlemen. House handsomely furnished; use of large parlor and large-sized sitting-room; piano; all the comforts of a home. Call as above, or at Room 14, 155 East Washington-st. References.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with good board, to man and wife, or gentlemen; also, single front room.

332 WEST WASHINGTON—2 PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

503 WEST MADISON-ST.—SHELDON PLACE—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with board.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST., 1 BLOCK WEST OF Union Park—an elegant front suite, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two large suites of rooms, with board; one furnished and one unfurnished, except new Brussels carpet; location and accommodations best in the city.

886 FULTON-ST.—2 OR 3 BOARDERS WANTED in a private family; only respectable parties, with references, need apply.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO YOUNG gentlemen desiring a pleasant home for the winter may hear of such by addressing F 31, Tribune office. Rooms very desirable with large closets. Location near the lake and north of Twelfth-st. Best of references.

WEBER HOUSE, 152 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $5 to $6 per week; day board, $4; transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room; $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board en suite or single. ...

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, ... board. ... suitable for a party of ... Terms reasonable.

387 WABASH-AV.—... ACCOMMODATIONS ... at reasonable ... A NICELY FURNISHED

855 WABASH ... board, for ... persons; bath room. ... etc.; private ...

1123 ... INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large south room, unfurnished, except carpet. Also ... smaller furnished room.

North Side.

220 SEDGWICK-ST., SOUTH OF DIVISION-ST.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with first-class board. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, with good rooms, furnished, or unfurnished (except carpets), in good location, on West Side, South of Randolph-st. References given and required. Address, stating terms, O E S, 289 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

E. JACOBS HAS REMOVED HIS LOAN OFFICE to 75 Monroe-st. Money advanced on collateral on liberal terms. Diamonds bought and sold.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON FIRST-class Chicago city property, in sums of $5,000 or $10,000 for five years. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. REAL estate and commercial paper bought and sold. Inquire of H. J. CHRISTOPH, 132 Randolph-st., near LaSalle, basement.

MODERATE SUMS ON HOUSES AND LOTS, contracts, and secured paper. E. D. BEARDSLEY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 60 DAYS, ON GILT-edged collateral, with five times amount of loan. Address N 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE MONEY notes. Apply at 330 State-st., Room 8.

$2,000 TO $3,000—$1,400 TO $1,500—TO LOAN on good real estate security. Inquire of H. J. CHRISTOPH, 132 Randolph-st., near LaSalle, basement.

$15,000 TO LOAN—FOR 60 OR 90 DAYS, ON choice business paper, with good collaterals. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN WATCHES OF ALL GRADES, RE-tailed 25 per cent less than factory price list. Gold and silver cases made to order in all weights and patterns. One thousand second hand ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches at half the usual prices; sold to pay advances. J. C. BARTLETT, 200 East Madison-st.

A FINE COLLECTION OF GEOLOGICAL SPECImens on exhibition at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 336 South Clark-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, old gold, silver, and diamonds of any description of valuables, by sending a letter to ABRAHAM WILKINS, 734 State-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—FOR GIRLS APPLY AT the new Intelligence Office, corner of State and Eighteenth-sts., over drug store. A good German girl for general housework wanted.

L. DOWNING & CO. WILL DO ALL KINDS OF fancy brick work, setting boilers, mantels, etc. Leave orders 136 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD INSURance agency in city. Address N 23, Tribune office.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURnish music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30 GOOD BUSINESS horses for sale cheap, or exchange for groceries, dry goods, flour, feed, coal, carpenter work, or a lot in the western part of the city. Apply at 66 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—WABASH AND PRAIRIE-av., elegant marble houses; brick barn. High ... wood; easy terms. S. A. MEARS, 142 LaSalle-st.

GOOD NEWS TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—THE horse-disease prevented and cured. Prevented for $1, cured for $2. Address WILL W. VOSBURGH, Allegan, Mich., Drawer 100.

NOTICE—THE STOCK BELONGING TO THE Omaha Stables are now ready for sale. A few good drivers for sale; all guaranteed. A few boarders wanted. WILBUR & PIKE, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

YOU CAN GET YOUR HORSES WINTERED FOR one-half city price, by calling on M. CAMPBELL, 146 East Madison, Room 17; office hours from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter by J. FREDENHAGEN. Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. Reference, O. J. Stough, 304 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BASE-BURNING stove; is in perfect order, and works to a charm. Removal of parties to a house heated by a furnace is the only reason for selling. Call at 17 Bishop-court, and get a bargain.

A NEW BLACK WALNUT PARLOR SETT, CARpets, and nearly new piano for sale low for cash at No. 279 Michigan-av.

JOB LOT OF STOVES (COOK AND HEATING) for sale cheap. Inquire at 143 State-st.

PARLOR STOVE, OPEN BUGGY, AND JUMPseat buggy, for sale. 258 West Van Buren-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 68 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 191 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,327.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—MME. S. DE PELGROM-NEWELL—Pleasant rooms and good board for pupils. 82 Michigan-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 584 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., a German, Norwegian, or Scotch girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO general housework (wages good). Inquire of GEO. A. HARTMAN, 371 South Park-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE GIRL, in private family, at 1487 Prairie-av. Apply at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework at Hyde Park, or housekeeper. Inquire of H. M. ULRICH, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. References required. Apply at 170 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at No. 3 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR SECOND work in kitchen at 41 and 43 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS AND BELL boys, immediately, at Bishop Court Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FOR THE South Side; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred, at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 48 South Union-st.

WANTED—AT THE BIGELOW HOUSE, 60 WAbash-av., a laundry woman, two first-class dining room girls, and one chambermaid. Good references required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; must be well recommended. Apply at 1133 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK, AT 64 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, AT 246 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; also a boy about 14 years old to do chores. 67 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 442 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A good girl to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; no Irish need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE THAT is willing to go into a boarding-house, at 272 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 789 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS cook; also girl to assist in kitchen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, cooking, washing, and ironing, at 961 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—NECKTIE HANDS, BUT ONLY FIRST-class. 182 State-st., Room No. 1. Call from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOYS AT THE FAIR and Square One Price Clothing, 85 South Halsted.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS; ALSO SEAMSTRESS; wages $5. S. J. TOWSON, attorney at law, 70 Madison-st., corner State, Room 27.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, or in a ... security given. J J Q, No. 203 North Halsted-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A RETAIL dry goods or grocery store; have had a long experience in the business ... of reference given. Address T 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ... experience, in the publication office of a newspaper. ... with ten years ... Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good moral character or habits, to work in any kind of store, drug store, or bank, &c. Address ... store, or as porter, or 204 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A store, office, &c., as packer, deliverer, porter, or janitor. Best of references. Address M 26, Tribune office, or 204 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINist and pattern maker wants employment. Residence No. 107 West Polk-st., corner Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WRITing a good hand and correct at figures; is anxious to obtain employment at some wholesale business, in any capacity where he could make himself useful; good city references. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF strict integrity, who can furnish the best of references, to learn the dry goods or clothing business. ... one, stating where an interview may be had, A. M. ..., Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF SEVEN years' business experience. Address V 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a lumber yard; salary not so much an object as a chance to learn the business. Address H. WILLIAMS, Post Office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN and wife, wife to cook or laundress; man for care of horses, &c. Call or address O O M, 177 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—RECTIFYING AND BLENDing.—An energetic young man, who fully understands above business, would like to meet with ... Address Q 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD, RELIABLE help, city or country; housekeepers, sewing girls, and general housework, at MRS. BALKAM'S Office, 151 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work, or general housework without washing. Call, to-morrow, at 233 Twenty-sixth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and cloak maker, to work by the piece; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting in all the branches. Address L 32, Tribune office. Best of references furnished.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, or would travel with a family or invalid. Apply at Mrs. Baird's office, 19 Peck-court; good city references.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of pale red cow, branded R. A. on the horn, strayed from 50 Indiana-av., on the 16th inst. R. ADEMS.

LOST—BY A POOR WIDOW, ON CANALPORT-av., between Union and Halsted-sts., a leather pocket-book containing about $40 in currency. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 137 Canalport-av., upstairs. M. E. HEMMER.

LOST—STRAYED, OR STOLEN—FROM THE subscriber's premises, at Blue Island, Ill., one gray mare colt, 2 years old, and one sorrel mare colt, with white strip in face, 3 years old, and one bay horse, 4 years old, ... medium height, lame in right hind foot. Any one who can give any information in regard to the above to the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 323 West Madison-st., Chicago, or to this subscriber, will be satisfactorily rewarded. N. A. COL, Blue Island, Ill.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING ABOUT $20 currency and valuable papers. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to W. H. PUGH, 219 South Clinton-st.

LOST—A CORAL AND GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON, on Madison or LaSalle-st. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 111 and 113 Wabash-av. J. Y. McAULEY.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, IN BURLINGTON Hall, a drawing ... steps for building. The finder will be rewarded on returning same to 131 Twenty-fifth-st.

FOUND—A BAY MARE, ABOUT 6 YEARS OLD, last night, at 7:30 o'clock, which the owner can have by proving property, and paying charges, by calling at ENDERICH & ENTENNER'S, 700 West Lake-st.

RED HORSE—ABOUT 5½ YEARS OLD, ABOUT 13–14 hands high, the fore leg white near the hoof, one hind leg more white just above ... from the horse disease.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A PAIR OF BAY horses and wagon. One had on blanket and the other a piece of canvas. Were left standing on Twenty-ninth-st., near Fort Wayne track. Wagon had ¾ ton of hard coal. Any one giving information in regard to them will be liberally rewarded. F. LAVARANE, corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM PREMISES 391 West Fulton-st., on the evening of the 17th inst., a large light bay horse, about 6 years old, with star in forehead, two white hind feet, and bunch on one of his fore feet; had on bridle, blanket, and buffalo robe. Suitable reward given by returning her to WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 641 Wabash-av., or to ... near corner Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—WHO TRAVELS FOR A wholesale house to take out samples of candies; splendid chance to make good extra wages. Inquire at 73 Fifth-av., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can easily make $150 per month. Address BLAKE BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ ... and ... to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, embroider, quilt, ruffle, and sew from the thinnest ... to ... coatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—100—TO BUY COUNTY rights to sell the ..., the ... of ... a valuable invention, relieving the ... of ... Apply to ... RIPLEY & CO., agents for Northwest, ... Lumber Exchange, corner Franklin and Water-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell our new ... containing useful ... value, $1.50; and retail at 50 cents. Any industrious man or woman can easily earn $5 to $10 a day. Sample mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Call at WESTERN NOVELTY CO., 671 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — COMMERCIAL AGENTS will find it to their interest to call upon the ... Broom Company, No. 23 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in canvassing for books to ... territory ... given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 305 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer who has ... The writer was an eye-witness ... to be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 29 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 166 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, or ... given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, ... 293 West Madison-st. ... branch 368 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing ... mills, corn ... ... COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 25 HORSE-POWER ENGINE and boiler, one 30 horse-power ... with boiler ... shaft and ... all in running order ... very low. UNION BRASS MANUFACTURING CO., corner Ohio and Franklin-sts.

FOREIGN.

Thiers Willing to Make Reasonable Concessions to Preserve Harmony.

No Opposition to His Continuance in Office Four Years.

Government Inquiry Into Italian Emigration to the United States.

Destructive Hurricane in Wales.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Thiers will attend a meeting to-day of the Committee of the National Assembly appointed to prepare a reply to his message at the opening of the Assembly. The Committee, in their address, will demand of the President the appointment of a responsible Ministry; that he shall not participate in debates in the Assembly, and that he shall communicate with that body by message only. These points will be strongly contested by the adherents of Thiers when the reply is presented to the Assembly.

All reports agree that there will be no opposition to the prolongation of M. Thiers' term of office for four years.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—President Thiers to-day told several of his friends who called upon him that he would make all reasonable concessions to secure harmony with the Government; but that it was impossible for him to relinquish his well-known conviction. The President this morning received a deputation from the party of the Left Centre in the Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Casimir Perrier, Lanfray, and Picard, to whom he said he was with them in opinion, but the first question to be settled was now between himself and the Committee appointed by the Assembly to draw up a reply to the message.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Evening.—At a meeting of the members of the Left Centre to-day, M. Picard, an intimate friend of President Thiers, was chosen Chairman in place of General Chaney, who had resigned on account of his official duties. The selection of M. Picard as presiding officer will serve to strengthen the good understanding between the party and the President.

The Committee appointed by the Assembly to draw up the project of electoral law, made their report to-day. They recommend that the age of twenty-one be retained as a qualification for the exercise of the franchise; that the soldiers in active service be disqualified from voting, and that the officers of the army be permitted to vote only when placed on reserve. The present law incidentally disfranchises large classes of citizens, who by the army law are compelled to do military service until the age of 25. It will undoubtedly give rise to a heated debate.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—President Thiers appeared before the Assembly Committee on the Address and spoke for an hour and a half. He urged them to terminate the present state of indecision, reiterated his opinion that a Republic was indispensable, and declared that he was willing to accept the principle of Ministerial responsibility and a parliamentary system which would not completely exclude him from debate. The President will attend the sitting of the Committee to-morrow.

The Left Centre has drawn up a bill, prolonging Thiers' present term four years, providing for a Vice President, who shall succeed the President in case of resignation or death; the President and Vice President to be re-eligible to the office only for a second term. One third of the Assembly will be renewed annually; the President to be entitled to suspend the promulgation of bills passed by any Assembly until after the annual election; then, if the Assembly insists on the law, it must be promulgated. It is understood that this project of law meets with the approval of President Thiers.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The German Government, replying to the invitation of Great Britain to assist in the suppression of the slave trade, on the Eastern coast of Africa, says it will give all moral and diplomatic support in its power to the movement, and will instruct the German Consuls in Africa and Zanzibar to place their means at the disposal of the expedition now fitting out in England.

The Emperor is determined to carry out his intention of increasing the membership of the Upper House of the Diet by the creation of a number of peers. A list of names of new peers will be published early next week.

The *North German Gazette* advocates the construction of a railway from Hamburg to Luxhaven. It says the harbor of Luxhaven is deep, never freezes over, and possesses other natural advantages, which render it superior to rival Dutch and Belgian ports.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The County Reform bill passed its second reading in the Lower House of the Diet to-day. All the amendments proposed by the Progressive and Conservative parties have been rejected, and the bill as submitted by the Government has been adopted to and including the 53d section. The debate on the remainder of the bill will continue to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Despatches from various points in Wales report that heavy gales prevailed yesterday, destroying many houses and other property.

Dr. May, the American who shot and killed a laborer named Nagle, some time ago, has been tried and acquitted.

A Fenian leader in the north of England, named O'Hanlon, who was killed in a brawl with one Sweeney, was buried to-day at Darlington. His funeral was the occasion of an immense assemblage of Fenians, who made an exciting demonstration against the police.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Emigration from Italy to the United States has increased to such an extent that the attention of the Government has been called to it. Signor Lanza, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, has written to the Prefects of the Italian provinces, inquiring into the cause of so many persons leaving their homes.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—A Cabinet Council, occasioned by the illness of King Amadeus, was held last night.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, via KEY WEST, Nov. 22.—A severe engagement between the Spaniards and insurgents took place at Retiro, in the Eastern Department, in which the insurgents were dislodged from their position, with the loss of their horses. The number of Cubans killed and wounded is not given. The official report states that five Spaniards were killed and eight wounded. A surrendered Cuban states that out of 800 young men who left Puerto Principe at the beginning of the war to join the insurgent army, only fifty are now alive.

It is reported that the Spanish Government intends to relieve the Captain General of Porto Rico in a few days.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22.—An excited debate occurred last night in the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Joly having moved for a Committee to inquire into the administration of the Crown Lands Department, with especial reference to the sale of timber lands, the Government resisted the motion. The Premier, Hon. Wm. Chauveau, said he would treat the motion as one of non-confidence in the administration. On a division, Joly's motion was lost, 38 to 21.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 22.—A telegram dated City of Mexico, 18th, states that Congress assembled and proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada unanimously elected President of the Republic.

Decrease of Small-Pox in St. Louis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The small-pox is fast disappearing from St. Louis, and only isolated cases are now and then reported. The number of deaths for the week ending to-day is just one-half of that for the previous week. At no time has the mortuary lists been larger from this cause than in several other cities. The death rate at the height of the disease was never over one person in 4,50[illegible] which is, it must be admitted, a complete refutation of the absurd rumors sent from here under the influence of unreasonable alarm or malicious mischief. The exaggerated stories of the prevalence of the disease have in no way affected business, and the hotels and wholesale houses have continued to be crowded all through the fall. It is a positive fact that the city to-day is in better sanitary condition than ever, and no contagious or infectious diseases of any kind are more prevalent than is usual in every large city when the poor are thickly huddled together in winter quarters.

JAY GOULD.

Arrest of the Ex-President of the Erie Railway—The Company Sues to Recover About Ten Millions Alleged to Have Been Unlawfully Withheld by Him—He Gives Bail in One Million.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At last the new Erie Directors are able to act. This afternoon, at the suit of P. H. Watson, President of the Erie Railway, Jay Gould has been arrested. The warrant was issued by Judge Fancher, of the Supreme Court, and is based on an affidavit which charges Jay Gould with wrongfully taking to his own use, while in control of the Erie Railroad, $9,500,000 of money belonging to the Erie stockholders. The sureties in the order of arrest are Butler Duncan and Wm. B. Travers.

At 3:40 p. m. Jay Gould presented himself at the Sheriff's office, accompanied by Augustus Schell and Horace F. Clarke, who had consented to become sureties on his bail bond, the bail being fixed at $1,000,000. Each of the bondsmen justified, whereupon Gould was released by the Sheriff. The counsel for the Erie Railway, however, will object to the sureties, on the ground that they should have justified in one million each.

The affidavit of President Watson, of the Erie Railway, avers that that Company has cause of action against Jay Gould for more than the sum of $9,726,541.26, to which interest is to be added; that such cause of action arises from the fraudulent detention, embezzlement, and misapplication of the moneys and property of said Company; that Gould, while acting as President and Treasurer of said corporation, has been guilty of fraud in incurring the obligation for which this action is brought; that, at the same time, Gould was a co-partner with Henry N. Smith, Henry H. Martin, and James B. Bach, under the firm name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., bankers and brokers, and the agents and brokers of the Erie Company; and that all the moneys claimed as having been at any time to the credit of said Erie Company on the books of said firm were received for said Railway Company during the time Gould was its President and Treasurer; that at various times from the 3d of August, 1868, to the 9th of November, 1869, the said Erie Company created and issued 407,347 shares, of the par value of $40,734,700, increasing its capital stock, exclusive of preferred stock, to $75,000,000; that in the issue of said stock Gould took a prominent and active part, as an officer and Director, and that it was issued directly to him as President and Treasurer, or to said firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., as agents and brokers, to be converted into cash for the benefit of the Erie Company. That the aforesaid stock under Gould's direction produced after deducting charges and commissions $12,808,059.23, which sum was received by said firm, as appears from their books, and that, while said firm has accounted in cash for this amount to said Gould, said Gould has fraudulently received a large part of the net proceeds of said stock, to wit, the sum of $4,499,132.23, as appears by said books, and has converted and applied the same to his own use; that by reason of sales of stocks and other property of the Erie Company, by Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., there appeared on their books on the [illegible] of August, 1869, the further sum of $3,[illegible]863.15 justly due the Erie Company, without deduction or offset; and that on that day, by express direction of Jay Gould, it was transferred to his individual credit upon the false and fraudulent pretence that the Erie Company was largely indebted to him, and that he would account to them for said sum, when, in point of fact, Gould was then largely indebted to said Company. That this transfer was made for the purpose of repaying to said firm the losses then recently made by Gould in a speculation in gold, carried on by him and for his individual account, and as between himself and said firm, as appears by their books; that on accounts, the whole of this sum therefrom became payable to said Jay Gould fraudulently and unequally, and he thereby converted the moneys of said railway and misapplied the same as a member of the firm of which he is [illegible] and Treasurer of the Erie Railroad as President. Also, that on or about the 16th of [illegible], 1868, Gould commenced speculation on his individual account in the shares of [illegible] Erie, purchased a large number of shares of said stock through said firm, upon which he had then a very large loss, arising from a depreciation of the market value of such shares after purchase; that to relieve himself from this loss, and fraudulently to throw upon the Erie Company the burden of his private speculations and loss, and in about the month of July, 1869, said Gould, through his agents and attorneys, collusively, and as deponent believes, by a fraud upon the Court or one of its Judges, procured an order purporting to authorize the Erie Company or its officers to repurchase in the market, for the purpose of cancellation, a large number of shares of said Company, heretofore issued by and under the approval of said Gould, but which, for the purpose of said application, were admitted to be illegally issued, and of doubtful validity, and that, in consummation of such fraud, said Gould caused 121,409 shares of said stock to be charged against the Erie Company on the books of said firm on the 5th of August, 1869, at the average price of $61 47-100 per share, amounting, in the aggregate, to $74,624,380, and the assumed cost of said shares was on that day charged to the Erie Company on the books of the firm, in nominal satisfaction of moneys then belonging to said railway company in the hands of Smith, Gould & Co., that these shares were only worth the sum of $29 per share, and large transactions were made in the market at that rate. That Gould, by the devices above set forth, fraudulently misapplied the monies of the Erie Company, and was thereby guilty of fraud upon said Company to the extent of $3,941,858, for which further sum, with interest, this action is in part brought. That Gould, having been in the early part of 1869 engaged in speculation in shares of the Reading Railroad, and having lost $359,612, as appears by the books of said firm, on May 17 ordered said loss charged to the Erie Railway Company, and on the 31st of December, 1869, transferred to his own account the further sum of $168,804.[illegible]89. Then to the credit of the Erie Company on the books of said firm, which said Gould fraudulently embezzled and misapplied. Gould is also charged with fraudulently misapplying $13,580 of the Company's money in January, 1866, to cover his loss in a speculation in New York Central stock; also withdrawing from the moneys of the Erie Company on the 2d of August, 1869, the sum of $61,000 which he paid to James Fisk, Jr., whom Gould knew had no legal claim for said sum or any portion thereof; also, with paying out of the funds of the Erie $23,554.75, without authority or warrant to secure his own relation as director, in October, 1868; also, with on the 28th of December, 1870, further increasing the capital stock of Erie by $2,000,000 on the 13th of January, 1871, further increasing the same by $1,000,000 at the rate of $11 per share, or thereabouts, and misapplying the whole proceeds to the extent of $650,000.

Henry N. Smith, in his affidavit, says he has read the affidavit of Peter Watson, President of the Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, that the facts therein stated, touching the organization and existence, and business of the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., are true, and deponent was a member of said firm as therein stated. This deponent further says that the books of account of said firm were intended to be, and, as he believes, were accurately kept, and that the results of said accounts, as stated in the affidavit of said Watson, are in all respects accurate; deponent further says that the accounts in the books of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., embracing the transactions in question, were kept under the orders and supervision of Jay Gould, and the various transfers of account referred to in the affidavit of said Watson were made by direction of said Gould.

An Insane Son Attempts to Assassinate His Father.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 22.—An attempt was made this forenoon upon the life of W. H. Gibbs, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Lyons, Iowa. His son has been sick for some time with slow fever, and Mr. Gibbs sat in a chair reading aloud, while his son lay in bed. After a while the son arose, approached his father from behind, and stabbed him in the side of the neck with a knife, then cut and lacerated his own neck and throat. Mr. Gibbs heard his son approach, and supposed he was only drawing nearer to hear the reading. The son is supposed to be temporarily insane. The wounds, though severe upon either, are not necessarily fatal; but the son will probably die of the wounds and disease.

WALL STREET.

Great Excitement on the Stock Exchange.

The "Corners" in Gold and Northwestern Common.

Review of the Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Stock Exchange has been in a whirl of excitement all day, from the very opening to the close, and the day will be remembered in the history of the "street." The business developed a sharp corner in both money and gold, at the very outset money commanding ¼ per cent commission for the day's use, and gold 1¼ per cent. Both were gotten up as diversions in favor of parties short of certain shares of stocks, who thought to cripple the resources of the jubilant bulls, so as to compel them to release their hold. Outside of these elements of feverishness the markets had been quiet and uninteresting.

The railroad speculation started off at about last night's prices, but a sudden strength was developed, particularly under the leadership of Erie, which, up to the 1 o'clock Board, had advanced from 54⅝ to 57¼, due to a corresponding movement on the London 'Change. This advance, however, was exceptional, for, while the rest of the market was steady, prices conceded ⅛ to ⅝ per cent, though Pacific Mail went off from 89⅝ to 87⅛, recovering to 88⅝. The afternoon marked a lower range of prices after 3 o'clock, when Erie declined to 54¼ and Pacific Mail to 86¾, the persistency of the decline in these shares dragging down other stocks which had recorded the highest price of the day when the decline in Erie and Pacific Mail set in.

But what the market lost in the general decline, it made up in the sudden prominence accorded to Northwestern common, which here began to assume that importance which its subsequent career justified. Up to this juncture the price had moved at 93½@95@100, but thenceforward it absorbed the entire attention of the Stock Exchange, and threw everybody into a state of the wildest excitement. Not contented with an ordinary jump of two or three points at a time, it jumped ten to twenty points, and at the close, at 4 o'clock, 200 was bid by the luckless "shorts." This corner is without parallel since that famous one in Prairie du Chien in 1866. It was fortunate for the "street" that the sufferers by this brilliant movement are men of wealth, and able to bear the immense losses entailed, otherwise such a severe advance must have forced many unfortunates to the wall, and created havoc on the Stock Exchange.

GOLD.

The interest in the gold-market has centered in the high rates paid for borrowing. An active demand from the "shorts" began early this morning, and by degrees the borrowing rate was advanced till 1¼ per cent was paid for daily use of gold. This is supposed to be a squeeze for the purpose of retaliation, gotten up by the parties who are short of Northwestern common, the latter having been very severely crippled by the extraordinary advance in price of the shares yesterday and to-day. It has, however, depended upon the co-operation of one of the Canada banks, heretofore conspicuous in movements of this sort. It is thought in other circles that the operation is designed to enable the "bulls" in gold to market their holdings. Late in the day the gold loan market became easier, and loans were made flat, final transactions being at 1-32@3-32 per diem. The price of gold made some eccentric fluctuations. Opening and closing transactions, however, were made at about the same figures, viz., 113⅛@113¼.

MONEY.

The money market was characterized by stringency and high rates. The market opened with transactions at 1-16 and interest per diem, under a very urgent demand, and lenders had no difficulty in obtaining ⅛ per cent for their loans. Later in the day, while exceptionally ¼ was paid, the closing rates being 7 currency@7 gold, but tending down. It as much currency has gone forward as is calculated at present by parties who are supposed to have a knowledge of the currency movement, the bank statement, considering that the last one was made on declining averages, will be unfavorable.

There is little doing in discounts, which move on the basis of 1 per cent per month for prime acceptances.

PRODUCE.

dium closed quiet at the advance asked. Mess steady. [illegible] heavy; family grades quiet and as commerce closes quiet; shippers hold off, milling demand exchange is unsalable. The of spring favor the [illegible] for winter wheat. Prices Pork firm on the spot, [illegible], but winter is better. [illegible] the hands of one party. The stock of mess in about 200 brls sold at $16.00 for jobbing way, for prime mess. Cut meats quiet and $15.00 bing business embracing 500 boxes; city a jobbing shoulders at 7@8c; do. hams at 14½c, also, sold 3,000 lbs pickled bellies at 8½c. Bacon in moderate demand; 200 boxes clear for November sold at 8c. Lard quiet; 300 tierces sold at 8⅝c for Western to arrive this month, and 8⅛c for city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Tribune* money article says:

Very unexpectedly the market opened with a quick and eager demand for money and gold, the one commanding full a ¼ per cent bonus per diem, while gold lent as high as 1¼ per cent. The two corners were doubtless the direct emanation of one head, though the scarcity of gold was due to the co-operation of one of the Canada banks. The squeeze to-day is understood by knowing ones to be the result of cogitations of the distinguished operator who is heavily short of Northwestern common, but if concocted for the purpose of intimidating the prime movers in Northwestern, it sadly failed of success. For, while this stock ruled practically quiet enough during the forenoon at 98@95, the afternoon brought with it such a sudden jump as might well cause the most serious alarm among the unfortunate "shorts," and, by this time, the "great Methodist reformer" must "know how it is himself." The price advanced by rapid strides, several points at a time, until, at the close, 200 was bid, and the parties who had been led to sell these shares at 80, on Wednesday, found themselves left out in the cold. So complete has been the "corner," that nothing apparently remains undone to give it a greater success, and it stands alone and unparalleled in the history of the street for the last few years, and vividly recalls the famous Harlem corner.

A. E. Lang, carried down by the Boston fire, has settled all his liabilities, and has been restored to membership at the Stock Exchange.

It is ascertained that the Gould clique have the "call" on 80,000 shares more than the whole capital stock of the Company, so that the Northwestern is not purchasable at any price except with the good will of the holders. The expectation is general that the next move in the same will be an attempt on the part of Smith and his allies to obtain from the Supreme Court writs of injunction against the Stock Exchange to prevent the buying in of the stock.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Missionary Apportionment—Church Extension—Presbyterian Synod of Virginia—The American Free Religionists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—An apportionment has been made among the different conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the sum to be raised for missionary purposes. The Cincinnati Conference is assessed $30,000; the Colorado, $1,500; the Des Moines, $5,000; the Detroit, $13,000; the Chicago German, $3,000; the Illinois, $25,000; the Indiana, $20,000; the Iowa, $13,000; the Kansas, $6,000; the Pittsburgh, $38,000; the Kentucky, $3,300; the Lexington, $500; the Michigan, $13,000; the Minnesota, $7,000; the Mississippi, $2,000; the Missouri, $4,000; the Nebraska, $1,500; the Nevada, $700; the North Indiana, $16,000; the North Ohio, $16,000; the Northwest Indiana, $13,000; the Northwest Iowa, $1,500; the Ohio, $8,000; the Oregon, $3,000; the Upper Iowa, $10,000; the West Virginia, $2,500; the West Wisconsin, $6,500; the Wyoming, $16,000; the Rock River, $20,000; the Rocky Mountain, $1,000; the St. Louis, $6,000; the Southeastern Indiana, $13,000; the Tennessee, $1,500; the Wisconsin, $11,000; the Southern Illinois, $12,000; and the Southwestern German, $7,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church reports were read showing that during the past year $113,000 had been collected and 114 churches built and aided.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—The Synod of Virginia, embracing the churches in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, in connection with the Presbyterian Church South, met here yesterday, with Dr. Kirkpatrick as Moderator. Reports were read which showed the different churches to be in a satisfactory condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The American Free Religious Association, which opened its session in Philadelphia on Tuesday, resumed its sittings in Brooklyn yesterday. The association has no creed to limit fellowship, but is established on the principle of "truth seeking, not truth found," and includes Spiritualists and Jews as well as Christians. Among the officers are Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Gerrit Smith, E. B. Ward, of Michigan; F. S. Pratt, of California, and Rabbi Wise, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The National Baptist Sunday School Convention adjourned to-night, after three days' session, with 420 delegates in attendance.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were reported back from the Committees, with recommendations.

The bill to enable husband and wife to testify against each other was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to exempt a month's salary from garnishee was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to repeal the act to provide for the redemption of property sold under execution, with an amendment providing that the bill shall not affect sales made, or to be made, under judgments existing at the time of the approval of this bill, was concurred in and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to appropriate $8,000 to pay debts contracted by the State University, was ordered engrossed, and the bill authorizing cities of 30,000 inhabitants to contract loans and issue bonds to the extent of 10 per cent of taxables was amended, reducing the number to 10,000, and ordered engrossed.

A lengthy debate took place on the bill increasing the *per diem* of the members to eight dollars per day, and five dollars for every 25 miles of travel. An amendment providing that the law shall take effect Jan. 1, 1873, was laid on the table. A motion to strike out eight dollars and insert seven dollars was lost. Finally a motion for the previous question on the engrossment of the bill was carried, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor in regard to the status of the suit against the Terre Haute Railroad, that he had no information to communicate, as the resolution offered at the last session authorizing him to constitute and prosecute the suit failed to be adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Education to report the amount necessary to complete the Purdue University.

The bill to repeal the Kankakee Drainage law came up on its third reading, and, after discussion and propositions to amend, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to incorporate a section protecting vested rights.

The following bills were passed: Providing that Justices of the Peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of offences punishable by a fine not exceeding $25; providing that costs shall follow in all cases of appeal, including accrued costs in Justices' Courts, and that interest on judgments shall be the same as expressed in contracts, and when no higher rate is named it shall be 6 per cent.

SENATE.

A memorial was presented from the Society of Friends in regard to the law of divorce. The bill to authorize counties to appropriate money in aid of county roads passing through them was read a second time and engrossed.

The Committee on Temperance was requested to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prohibit the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

The following new bills were introduced: To divide the State into 13 Congressional districts, the same as that introduced into the House by Mr. Wynn; to provide for the relocation of county seats when two-thirds of the legal voters shall sign a petition for the same; to amend the act for the incorporation of towns so as to confer upon Trustees the power to suppress gambling, houses of ill-fame, and to regulate and restrain peddling, travelling institutions, and the license to sell intoxicating liquors; to repeal the act preventing the breaking up of a quorum of the General Assembly; to repeal the act to enforce the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution; to amend the act extending aid to railroads, so that no donation or subscription voted be paid until one train has run over it; to protect society from those who have been acquitted of criminal acts, on the plea of insanity; to make 1st January, 22d February, 4th July, 25th December, and Thanksgiving Day legal holidays.

The organization of the Judicial system, being the special order of the day, was discussed fully, and the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Organization of Courts.

FURTHER ILLINOIS RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The following official majorities are certified to by the Secretary of State: Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge, Radical, majority, 35,334; Secretary of State, Geo. H. Harlow, Radical, majority, 47,942; Auditor, C. E. Lippincott, Radical, majority, 49,090; State Treasurer, E. Rutz, Radical, majority, [illegible]; Attorney General, J. K. Edsall, Radical, majority, 48,384.

The total vote cast for the Bourbon candidates for Governor and State officers was: B. G. Wright, for Governor, 2,185; D[illegible], for Lieutenant Governor, 2,459; C. A. Starr, for Auditor, 2,459; E. Seaton, for Secretary of State, 2,372; H. West, for Treasurer, [illegible]; George A. Marsh, for Attorney General, 2,467.

The list of the members-elect to the State Board of Equalization is: First District, William M. Whiting, L.; Second, Thomas T. Fowler, R.; Third, H. Wilmarth, R.; Fourth, C. C. Deggins, R.; Fifth, E. B. Warner, R.; Sixth, William L. Wiley, R.; Seventh, S. H. Dewey, R.; Eighth, Ira C. Mosier, R.; Ninth, Rufus W. Miles, R.; Tenth, D. DeParey, R.; Eleventh, L. T. Whitesides, L.; Twelfth, John W. Savage, L.; Thirteenth, S. D. Baber, R.; Fourteenth, J. G. English, R.; Fifteenth, S. McNutt, L.; Sixteenth, D. L. McCauley, L.; Seventeenth, George Hunter, L.; Eighteenth, D. H. Masters, R.; Nineteenth, A. K. McCabe, L.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A letter received here to-day from a prominent Republican of North Carolina says that, from the facts which have come to his knowledge, he is convinced that there is no hope for the election of a Republican to the Senate in place of Poole. That gentleman, it is stated, is negotiating with the Democrats, and affirms that he can get a sufficient number, 13, and that he will thus secure the election, if the Republicans will support him. The writer adds: "If Poole cannot purchase 13 Democrats to vote for him, it will be all right if he can only get them to absent themselves." The writer has no confidence that either bargain will be made. From the present showing, Vance is ahead among the Democrats. If Poole and his friends will consent to vote for a bolting Democrat, he will have no difficulty in defeating the regular Democratic nominee. Poole is determined that if the Republicans fail to adhere to him, no Republican shall be elected. His idea is to make the best record for himself possible, and to force himself in the Cabinet of the incoming Administration.

POLITICAL UTTERANCES OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Independent* seconds Senator Brownlow's proposition to re-elect Grant in 1876, stating its preference thus: "If his second term should be what we expect, and earnestly hope it will be, and the popular judgment should at the proper time point to him as the best man for the place, then the fact that he had twice acceptably filled the Presidential office, would be no objection to his re-election for a third term."

The *Express* finds more comfort, in the vote for Greeley, than the other Democratic journals in New York. It remarks that: "We shall probably never be able to convince the Bourbons proper, nor malcontents of a different kind, that Mr. Greeley was the right man for Democrats to support, but the fact remains, that he was not as badly beaten as Clay, Scott, McClellan, and many others, whom the past have been nominated for President."

FURTHER RETURNS FROM WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 22.—The last official election returns were received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The official canvass will not be completed for a day or two. The votes on Presidential Electors vary a little. The footings at the Secretary's office give Grant Electors 104,987; Greeley, 86,475. Grant's majority, 18,512.

Official returns of members of the Legislature elect Robert Lees, Liberal, in Buffalo; C. L. Rich, Liberal, in Outagamie, and Waupaca, instead of the Republicans reported heretofore, making the Assembly stand 61 Republicans to 39 Liberals.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The sentiment of private advices, to-day, from South Carolina, seems to indicate that the money power is making itself felt in the Senatorial squabble there. Elliott himself, being colored, relies entirely on race prejudice for his election to the Senate. Ex-Governor Scott, however, is using the more potent influence of greenbacks, and the colored Members of the Legislature are reporting to this attraction. Sawyer is a candidate.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.—The Legislature at the Capitol met this morning. At 12 o'clock the two Houses met together, and Lieutenant Governor Moren proceeded to count the vote for State officers. The result will show a majority for the Republicans of over 8,000. Owing to the fact that the Supervisors of Dallas County reported a large majority for the Democratic candidate for Auditor, which will elect him, the result will not be declared until the Supervisors have a chance to correct the supposed mistake. If it was a mistake, and is corrected, the Republican candidate will have 8,000 majority.

The other body met, but did no business of any kind.

NEW ORLEANS POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—In the Federal Court, the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth *et al.*, was postponed till Monday. It is believed that Governor Warmoth will commission all the city and parish officers clearly elected, and have them inducted into office. The District Courts, with new officers, are working smoothly this morning. Federal interference in State affairs, which has been threatened by the Custom House partisans ever since the late election, is now apprehended.

NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Senate confirmed the Governor's nomination of P. W. Chapman, Republican, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, *vice* Miller, resigned; Hooper C. Van Vorst, Judge of the Superior Court of New York, *vice* McCunn, from now until Jan. 1, when he takes office by virtue of his recent election. The Commission to revise the State Constitution was also confirmed.

THE VOTE OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—The official canvassing of the vote cast in Ohio for President and Vice President in November was completed to-day, and shows the following result: Grant, 281,852; Greeley, 244,321; Black, 2,100; O'Conor, 1,163; scattering, 162. The total vote cast was 529,598. Grant's majority over Greeley is 37,531.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—Official returns from Virginia give Grant 93,468; Greeley, 91,652. The Buchanan County vote will probably be thrown out on account of informality. If such is the case, Grant's majority will be 1,915. O'Conor's vote was not counted, but was small.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The Hon. William Gaston, the present Mayor, has been nominated by the Democrats for re-election.

THE FAR WEST.

Diamond Hunters—Constitutional Convention Voted Down—Mining Suit Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A party expects to start for the diamond fields of Colorado and Wyoming to-day. C. P. Santon is reported on his way to this city with diamonds and rubies worth $250,000.

The question of calling a convention to form a State Constitution for Washington Territory was voted down.

Colonel Scott announces that he has made arrangements with the Memphis and El Paso Company by which the Company releases all claims against the San Diego and Gila Company for $14,500. The franchise goes to his company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Charles D. Coon, who three years since stole several thousand dollars' worth of mining stock from Cahill, a broker, in whose employ Coon was at the time, was tried to-day, for grand larceny, and convicted. At first he fled the city, and was gone three years, when a reward of $1,000 was offered. He came home with a friend, and gave himself up. The friend claimed the reward, which will not be paid to him.

MRS. LAURA FAIR.

The Murderess of Critenden Accused of Plotting the Death of Judge Dwinelle and Lawyer Campbell, of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A sensation was caused here to-day, by the publication of the particulars of an alleged plot of Laura D. Fair and a restaurant-waiter, named Frank, to poison Judge Dwinelle and the Counsel for the People, Alex. Campbell. The plot was formed before the second trial, and since revealed by Frank. He said Mrs. Fair tried to induce him to put poison in a decanter at Judge Dwinelle's house, or in the milk-can at his door. About the same time, a woman went to Judge Dwinelle's house, disguised, and told his wife not to leave the can out of doors. The matter was concealed from the public, and investigated by Chief Crowley, of the police, Judge Dwinelle, and all the counsel in the case. Some thought the waiter insane, but, nevertheless, he had a plan of Dwinelle's house.

Mrs. Fair remains in the city, and the people are much incensed at her proposition to give public lectures.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio River, northerly to westerly winds, occasional snow, and clearing weather. In the lower lake region, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly winds, occasional snow and rain, and partly cloudy weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather, and northerly to northeasterly winds.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—A heavy snow-storm is prevailing here.

The Chickasaw Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Reliable advices from the Chickasaw Nation say that the Legislature of that nation, which has just adjourned, passed a resolution requesting President Grant to carry into effect that part of the treaty of 1866, between the United States and the Choctaws, which provides that when the Indians desire it, lands heretofore held in common may be divided among individual members of the tribes. This is considered by those best informed regarding matters in the Indian Territory as the most advanced step toward civilization ever taken by any of the Indian tribes, and it is thought by a great many that, should the Government not insist on a territorial organization other than that now existing, many of the tribes will follow the example of the Chickasaws.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

	Bales.
Net receipts at all ports during the week	119,0[illegible]
Same time last year	104,9[illegible]
Total for the year	1,011,134
Last year	780,2[illegible]
Exports for the week	65,5[illegible]
Same time last year	65,4[illegible]
Total for the year	3[illegible]
Last year	3[illegible]
Stock at all United States ports	[illegible]
Last year	341,0[illegible]
At interior towns	66,678
Last year	54,270
At Liverpool	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
American afloat for Great Britain	11[illegible]
Last year	1[illegible]

The Striking Silk-Weavers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Two of the striking silk-weavers in Paterson, N. J., have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. This action causes an excitement among the other strikers. The silk manufacturers of Paterson have resolved to pay no more wages, nor hire the strikers at any price, unless they return to work this week. The strikers refuse, and there is no prospect of a settlement.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Memphis Industrial Exposition closed last night. It has been a decided success, financially and otherwise. A grand *bal masque* will be given in the Hall next Wednesday, under the supervision of the officers of the Exposition.

Gen. Cluseret has turned up in Geneva, Switzerland, where he is living in retirement. He escaped from Paris in the disguise of a priest. He may come to the United States.

The steamer Dakota sails from San Francisco to New Zealand, Dec. 4, inaugurating a direct line to that country.

A banquet was given at Omaha, last evening, to Senator Hitchcock and Representative Taffe, in acknowledgement of their services to the State.

The Mayor of Madison, Ind., offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Henry H. Armstrong, of that city, who was assassinated in his residence on Oct. 17.

Harry Hicken and Bryan Campbell, Pennsylvanians, are matched to fight in West Virginia, on the 4th of March next, for $1,000 a side.

AN OFFICIAL BRUTE.

How an Intoxicated Policeman, Accompanied by a Reputed Burglar, Treated a Defenceless Woman.

Officer Fanning, of the Harrison Street Police Station, was guilty of most outrageous conduct on Thursday evening. His behavior was such as to call for his immediate dismissal from the force which he has disgraced, and also for prompt and severe punishment at the hands of the law. On the evening mentioned, Fanning, accompanied by Dick Lane, an individual of unsavory reputation for honesty and kindred virtues, entered the cigar store attached to a house of ill-repute, on Taylor street, between Third avenue and State street. It is said that he and his companion were considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, and that, previous to entering the cigar store, they had been making noisy demonstrations on the street. The store was in charge of a young girl, who was in an extremely delicate condition. Fanning addressed her very roughly, and ordered her, with great brutality, to wait upon himself and friend. He acted as if conscious of the authority which his uniform conferred upon him. The girl, naturally enough, refused to be driven, and made a reply which did not come up to Fanning's notions of the respect due him as a member of the police force. He accordingly proceeded to instruct her in politeness by kicking her in the stomach with all his might. The poor girl was rendered senseless by the terrible injury inflicted, and in her fall she overturned a small stove, which at the time was full of live coals. By this accident she was severely burned, and the store was set on fire. The girl would have been consumed but for the assistance rendered by the inmates of the house and some of the neighbors, by whom the fire was extinguished before any material damage had been done. After realizing the extent of the crime which he had committed, Fanning fled with his companion, and was not arrested until late yesterday afternoon. The keeper of the house immediately reported the outrage to Captain Hickey. Superintendent Washburn happened to be present in the Harrison Street Station when she appeared, and heard the whole story. He and the Captain visited the scene without delay, and found that the case was even worse than the woman's report had made it. The utmost confusion and disorder reigned about the premises, and the excitement and indignation of the bystanders were such as to bode no good to Fanning, had he been present. The name of the girl who was hurt is Annie Watson. Her condition is extremely precarious. The officer was not on duty when he committed the assault.

RECOGNIZED BY HIS RELATIVES.

The Body of the Man Who Died at the County Hospital, from Wounds Inflicted by Robbers, on Monday Evening, is Identified—He Proves to be a Respectable Citizen—Another Murder.

THE TRIBUNE of last Tuesday morning contained an account of the finding of a wounded man on Carroll street, near Desplaines, on the previous evening. He was suffering from a fracture of the skull, and appeared to have been robbed, as all the buttons were torn from his vest, and his watch-guard was cut and watch gone. No money could be found upon him. He was conveyed to the County Hospital, where he died on Wednesday. Yesterday the remains were identified at the Morgue as those of Edward Dorvall, who was employed as a machinist in Forsyth's Scale Works. He resided at 147 West Van Buren street, where he leaves a wife and family. On Monday evening last he left his home for Waukegan. Not having heard from him on the three succeeding days, his family became anxious for his safety, and yesterday his son, a telegraph operator in the Western Union office, went to Waukegan in search of him. He discovered that his father had not been there at all, and then the fear seized him that perhaps the unknown man who was picked up wounded on Monday evening, as stated in the papers, might be his father. He telegraphed his mother to search the hospitals, and in this way the remains were identified. There can be no doubt now but that the unfortunate man was murdered for his watch and money, while on his way to the Northwestern depot. At present the tragedy is enveloped in mystery, but it is believed, now that the detectives have gained a clue, that something further will be known of it in a few days.

Deceased was of French extraction, and 45 years of age. His family consisted of a wife, two daughters, and the son mentioned above. One of his daughters is married to a gentleman named Brackett, and resides in Minneapolis. She was informed of her father's frightful end, by telegraph, last evening, but no answer had been received up to a late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

A. Bradley, Assistant Superintendent of the I. B. & W. Railroad, was at the Gardner, yesterday.

Constable George Hartmann yesterday arrested a man named John Richards for having stolen a team from Richard Daley, a resident on Butterfield street. Justice Daggett held him for trial in bond, of $800.

At 6 o'clock last evening John D. Robinson, a carrier for THE TRIBUNE and other city papers, died suddenly in front of No. 145 West Van Buren street. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease. As the location of his late residence could not be ascertained, the body was taken to the Morgue. It is thought that deceased had no relatives in this city.

An unknown man committed suicide at 8 o'clock last evening by jumping into the river from Indiana street bridge. He was observed in the act by the bridge-tender, who hastened to his assistance as quickly as possible, but was unable to rescue him, owing to the darkness. The body was recovered and taken to the dead house, No. 64 Milwaukee avenue, by Officer Johnson. Nothing was found upon deceased by which he could be identified.

Constable Bartell, armed with an execution from Justice Haines' Court against Ed. Harraty, proprietor of a saloon near Clark street bridge, attempted to serve the document yesterday, and was repulsed with a horse-pistol in the hand of the delinquent. Bartell retreated for reinforcements and another warrant for the assault, and eventually succeeded in bringing Ed. into court. The latter was held in bonds of $1,000 for trial. Bartell subsequently levied on Harraty's stock to satisfy the execution. Harraty retaliated by procuring a replevin and having a Constable arrested for disorderly conduct. Thus the mixed-up matter rests at present.

At a late hour on Thursday night a police officer found a man laying in the gutter at the corner of State and Adams street, and supposing that he was intoxicated had him conveyed in a wagon to the Harrison Street Police Station. Arrived there, it was discovered that the man was dead, and that life had been extinct some time. The body was accordingly taken to the Morgue, where it has since been identified as that of an unfortunate outcast named Bridges. Deceased was about 50 years old, and gained a precarious living by sweeping out saloons of a low order. He had no friends in this city. His death was undoubtedly the result of intemperance.

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—General Reuben C. Kise, editor of the Vincennes *Sun*, died yesterday.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 22.—Mr. John Harty, an old and respected citizen, and formerly an extensive ship owner, died here last evening, aged 70 years.

Death on the Rail.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 22.—The 11:30 train last night, from Philadelphia, becoming disabled, two miles from here, was run into by a New York and Washington train. The rear cars were disabled. The trains were smashed, and Henry Fritz and George Pullet (colored) were killed, and fifteen others wounded, all of Wilmington.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Holders of policies in Boston insurance companies have had a conference and advise the appointment of Receivers.

The City Council, in session last evening, expressed its gratitude to the authorities and residents of other cities for their generous offers of pecuniary aid. The relief fund amounts to $80,000.

A detachment of the Ninth Regiment relieved the First Regiment to-day, in guarding the ruins of the great fire.

A Desperate Fight.

Boggy Depot, Creek Nation (Nov. 8), Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.

Four days ago one of those swift, sudden and terrible Indian tragedies occurred a few miles from this place that has but few parallels even in this savage and bloody country. Two Choctaw Indians, Benson Lafarge and Jackson Darling—these are the English translations, for I do not know the vernacular for them—owned a herd of cattle in common. It seems that Lafarge sold 26 of these cattle to a man named Beterson, a German. Beterson paid for them according to contract, but in settling with his partner, Lafarge kept $75 of the money back. Darling met Beterson and questioned him about the trade, receiving the information that he had paid Lafarge every dollar that he had promised to pay, bringing proof at the same time to make his words good. Darling was satisfied with Beterson's explanation, but went away swearing vengeance against Lafarge. They met the next evening, about sundown, at the house of an old Indian called Father Talking [illegible]. Here they quarrelled and fought. Lafarge had a double-barrelled pistol loaded with [illegible], Darling a large butcher-knife, about [illegible] in the blade. In the desperate scuffle they got so close together that the powder from Lafarge's pistol burnt Darling's shirt, and Darling, though receiving the contents of both barrels in his breast, yet stood up long enough to stab Lafarge five times—twice in the abdomen. Both men were brought into this place within an hour or two of the killing. Not much fuss was made about it. Such work seemed to be familiar to most of the whites here, for my landlord, an old Santa Fe trader, turned away with a grunt when he was told of it. He said "Only two Injuns. They do things that way." queer, it is a fact, but they generally die game. Darling was dead before they brought him in, and Lafarge lived until the evening of the third day, with his bowels cut to pieces and lung almost completely severed. There was no Coroner's jury, or anything of the kind. The friends of each party came and carried the bodies away, and the affair seemed to have been forgotten by the next day.

All Quiet in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Adjutant General [illegible] telegraphs to Governor Brown, from Lafayette County, that everything is quiet there. The county authorities deny that there has ever been any necessity for outside interference, and say they are perfectly able to enforce the laws and maintain order.

DIED.

SCOTT—At Geneva, Ill., Nov. 21, of diphtheria, W. J., only son of Wm. R. and Kate R. Scott.

McDONALD—At the residence of his parents, [illegible], William Bruce, youngest son of H. H. and [illegible] McDonald, aged 3 years, 3 months, and [illegible] days. Funeral to Graceland this day (Saturday) at [illegible]. Friends are invited to attend.

KENNEDY—The Rev. Thos. Kennedy, late Pastor of the Catholic Church at Hyde Park, [illegible] Mercy Hospital, after an illness of four weeks, on [illegible] day, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

His funeral will take place from the chapel of the [illegible] pital, on Saturday, 23d inst., at [illegible]. The Reverend clergy and his friends are respectfully invited to attend. A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 85 and 87 Market-st. Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, [illegible] Chairs, Tables, &c. Also splendid line of [illegible] Millinery Show Cases.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

873 WABASH-AV.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Gas Fixtures. Gas Fixtures AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, At Store 873 Wabash-av.

Consisting of the entire stock of W. H. HACKETT, Bankrupt.

By order of M. ALMY, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

600 Cases Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9½ A. M.

This sale will be well assorted, and several consignments of desirable goods must be closed at once, as the consignors are BURNED OUT and need money.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquors AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WILLIAM BATTERMAN AT AUCTION

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 414 Milwaukee-av.

Consisting of the following goods: [illegible] bbls Wheat Whiskey, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, 10 bbls Bourbon Whiskey, [illegible] bbls Gin, [illegible] Brandy, [illegible] Claret, [illegible] 1 cask Rum Punch, [illegible] Jamaica Rum, [illegible] Coloring, Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. Also Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION. STILL ANOTHER GRAND SALE.

Household Furniture of every grade and description to furnish a house from attic to basement; also, several lots of second-hand Furniture from first-class dwellings; Cook and Parlor Stoves, Show Cases, Office and Parlor Desks, Mirrors, 12 crates of W. G. Crockery in open lots, 40 pieces Floor Oil Cloth, 50 rolls Carpet, on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Oil Paintings and Chromos, In fine Gold and Finished Walnut Frames, At 200 West Madison-st.

On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 p. m. and 7½ o'clock, continuing the sale each afternoon and evening [illegible].

GEO. P. GORE & CO., [illegible]

On Tuesday, Nov. 26,

We shall offer AT AUCTION a line of 100 Pieces Cassimere, A line Army Clothing, Hats and Caps, and 300 copies Standard Medical Works.

SALE AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

LARGE SALE OF Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Being the stock of a large boarding house [illegible].

THREE GOOD BUGGIES

And a large lot of Chromos.

THIS MORNING, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible]

VOLUME 26.

FIRE E[illegible]

SPECIAL

[illegible] caution the public, for the [illegible] Extingu[illegible]

VIOLATION O[illegible]

It has been stated that we h[illegible] [illegible]ringing parties. The public [illegible]

THE RECORDS O[illegible]

[illegible]th in Chicago and New York. [illegible] being prosecuted. New suit[illegible] [illegible]ying causing Fire Extinguish[illegible] [illegible] as the extinguishing elemen[illegible] [illegible]mpany, or others

DULY LIC[illegible]

[JO]HN V. FARWELL, MATT[illegible] [AN]SON STAGER, B. F. [illegible] Directors Northw[illegible]

COUNSEL—Keller & Blake[illegible] [Da]vid A. Burr, Hon. Charles H[illegible]

CHINA, &c.

CHINA

[Cr]ockery & Glasswar[e] AT RETAIL.

White China Gold Band and Decor[ated] [Din]ner Sets.
White China Gold Band and Decorat[ed] [Tea] Sets
White China Gold Band and Decorat[ed] [Toi]let Sets and Cuspadores.
White China Gold Band and Decorat[ed] [Tête]-a-Tete and Toy Sets.
Decorated Motto Coffees and Mugs.
Bohemian Glass Vases, Punch Bowls, [illegible] Liquor Sets.
[Cu]t and Pressed Table Glassware.
[L]ava Vases, Cuspadores, & Smoking Se[ts].
[P]arian Vases and Statuettes.
[S]ilver-Plated Goods, Cutlery, Waite[rs].
[It]alian Granite.

Finest assortment in the city, at

[illegible] & E. JAEGER'S [illegible]73 WABASH-AV., [Bet]ween Randolph and Washington-sts.

White China DINNER SETS SELLING AT [S]tone China Prices, BY [Ez]RA P. BOWEN & CO., [2]62 & 264 Wabash-av.

Also, the Largest Stock of [D]ecorated China, [Fi]ne Vases, [J]ardiniers, [P]arian & Bronzes, [C]ologne Sets, Ever opened in the Northwest.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Babcock ALARMED! And Afraid of a Contest with the [Ga]rdner Engines!

[illegible]tion by the City. They succeeded in getting [illegible], which did not pass, before the last meeting of [Co]uncil, forcing the city to take none but Babcock's. [Th]e Finance Committee had agreed with the Mayor [illegible] I would furnish a much better Engine for less than [illegible] price, they would adopt my Gardner. I can do it. R. M. JOHNSON, Agent, 23 Lake-st.

[ST]EAM HEATING. [Est]imates furnished on application. General [illegible] [illegible]ON, SMITH & MOOERS, 76 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

[Fo]r Sale or Exchange. [Go]od Bay Horse, Buggy, Harness, Blan[kets], &c. (gentleman's handsome outfit), [worth] $600, cash, or will exchange for a well [illegible] lot, and pay the difference in cash. [Add]ress JOB, care Carrier No. 29.

FINANCIAL.

DIG

[illegible] old, overdue claims, bills, notes, accounts, etc., [coll]ection by FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLEC[TION] AGENCY. No charges unless collections are [made]. Send for circular.

[illegible] O. Slaughter, BANKER, [illegible] Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, [illegible] and Gold. Receives money on deposit and trans[acts a] General Banking and Brokerage Business.

[R]epublic Insurance Certificates [bought] at highest market price. [illegible] R. D. STILES, 45 West Madison-st., Room 3.

[R]epublic Insurance Company. [Certifica]te of indebtedness wanted. Will pay the [highest m]arket price. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

[Lo]ans Negotiated [illegible], in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

[UNI]ON STOCK YARDS & TRANSIT COMPANY. [For] sale by HAMMOND & WAY SON, 84 Wash[ington-st.]